

ENHANCED

# FOOTPRINTS<sup>®</sup>

*Our Past, Planet, and Society*

Anila Sagar  
Pratima Saxena

4

ADVANCING  
**LEARNING**





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# 21st Century Skills



- This book includes enjoyable activities that emphasise **21st century skills** of problem-solving, critical and creative thinking, ethical and moral reasoning, and communication and discussion abilities.
- The United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. Every book in this series includes two of these SDGs in an engaging comic story format (on pages vi and vii of this book) to sensitise young learners on the three big aims of the SDGs—fight inequality and injustice, end extreme poverty and tackle climate change.

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## Digital Learning Resources

**e-book:** page faithful and easily accessible



**Animations:** animated graphics to facilitate visual learning



**Interactive Activities:** checkpoints to assess students' learning



**Learn More:** snapshots of book-based concepts with examples



**Fascinating Facts:** facts to learn about amazing world around us



**My Earth Songs:** a collection of 27 songs based on United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by Ricky Kej, Grammy® Award Winning Composer and Conservationist



**Map Activity:** an interactive activity involving geographical and spatial skills



**Picture Study:** picture-based questions to encourage learning on a particular topic



**Know Your Leaders:** snippets about world leaders to serve as role models



**Worksheets:** practice sheets for revision



**Lesson Plans:** detailed guidelines to aid effective classroom teaching



**Test Generator:** complete question bank of differentiated levels for assessment

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Each book is accompanied by a variety of well-researched learning resources for students and teachers to make teaching and learning effective. These can be downloaded from the MEE website.

- ✓ **For both Students and Teachers:** Along with an integrated **e-book**, a collection of **animations**, **interactive activities** and other subject-specific learning resources can be accessed by using the **token** given on the inside back cover of the main coursebook.
- ✓ **For Teachers only:** In addition to the above, the digital learning resources exclusively available for teachers comprise **lesson plans**, additional **worksheets**, **map activity**, **learn more**, **picture study** and an easy-to-use **test generator**.

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Click on the thumbnail of the books to access their digital learning resources

Click on any chapter from the table of contents to download the digital learning resources for that chapter

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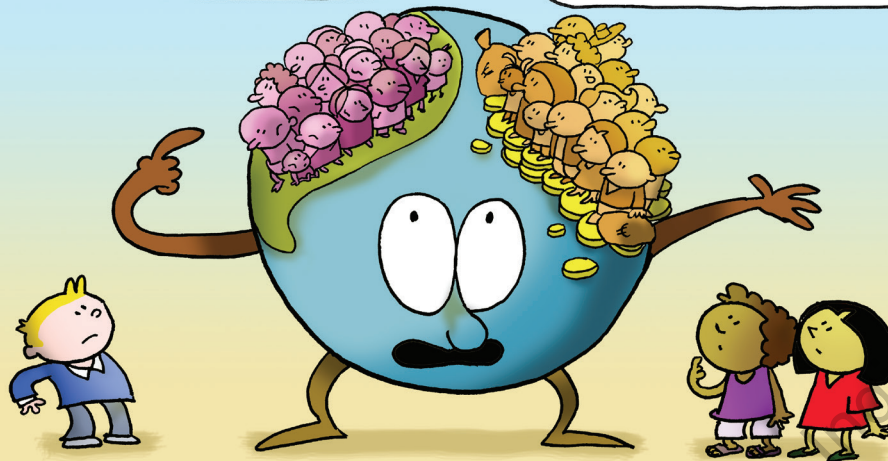
## GOAL 1: NO POVERTY



BY: MARGREET DE HEER

HALF OF ALL THE PEOPLE LIVE IN **POVERTY**!

BUT EVERYONE DESERVES THE CHANCE TO PROSPER!



### WORDS TO KNOW

**prosper:** to be successful

**unemployment:** a situation in which some people do not have work and do not have an income

**access:** the right or opportunity to have or use something that will bring you benefits

BUT WHAT CAN **WE** DO ABOUT IT...?

**A LOT!**

WE CAN ENSURE "SOCIAL PROTECTION"

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT



WE CAN MAKE SURE THERE IS **EQUAL ACCESS** TO THINGS LIKE:

BASIC SERVICES

LABOR & LAND

TECHNOLOGY

BUSINESS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES



"On this International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, let us recognize that extreme poverty anywhere is a threat to human security everywhere."

—Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of United Nations



I CAN...

- help others in need.
- create awareness campaigns on the need for social protection.



## GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

BY: MARGREET DE HEER

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



"DECENT WORK"...?

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

IT MEANS WE HAVE TO MAKE SURE...



1. EVERYONE CAN FREELY CHOOSE A **SAFE, FAIRLY PAID, SECURE AND FULFILLING JOB**



2. BUSINESSES USE **NATURAL RESOURCES** WISELY



3. **NO ONE IS EXCLUDED** FROM WORK OPPORTUNITIES

MEN AND WOMEN PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES YOUNG PEOPLE MIGRANT WORKERS



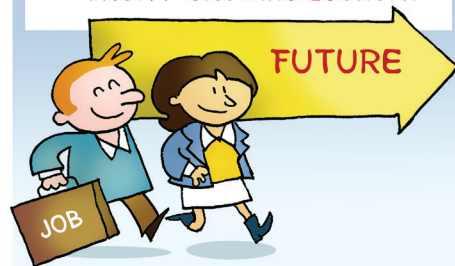
4. UNEMPLOYMENT IS REDUCED BY PROVIDING **TRAINING**



5. TO END AND PREVENT **CHILD LABOR, FORCED LABOR AND MODERN SLAVERY**



6. EVERYONE CAN BENEFIT FROM A **GROWING ECONOMY**



### WORDS TO KNOW

**migrant:** someone who travels to another place or country in order to find work

**child labor (American spelling of labour):** the employment of children, especially children who are legally too young to work

**slavery:** the system of owning people as slaves



"Development is freedom to do what you value."

—Amartya Sen,  
Bharat Ratna and  
Nobel Laureate



I CAN...

- create awareness among my family and friends for the need for safe and secure work opportunities.
- make sure that children who are legally too young are not employed by my family or my neighbours or in my locality.



# Digital Resources : A Snapshot

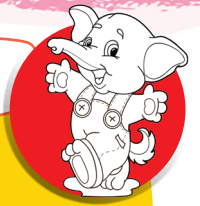
Chapters	 e-book	 Animations	 Interactive Activities	 Fascinating Facts	 My Earth Songs
	for developing reading skills	for visual learning	for self-learning	for interesting snippets	SDGs through songs
My SDGs					✓
1. Learning about Maps	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Mountains and Plateaus in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Plains, Desert and Islands in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4. Climate in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. Natural Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Soil and Mineral Resources of India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7. Forests and Wildlife in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8. Agriculture and Industries in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10. Our Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11. Rights and Duties	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12. Government Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13. Early Civilisations	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14. Empires in India	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15. Producing and Consuming Goods	✓	✓	✓	✓	

## For the Teacher

	for spatial and map skills		to inspire and motivate		for developing analytical skills		for interesting theme-based information		for reinforcement		to aid learner-centred teaching		to aid learner-centred teaching
Map Activity		Know Your Leaders		Picture Study		Learn More		Worksheets		Lesson Plans		Test Generator	

# 1 Learning about Maps

## Big Idea



- ◆ What is a map?
- ◆ features of a map
- ◆ types of maps
- ◆ difference between globes and maps

## Let's Get Started



My name is Globe. I am a model of the Earth. I am like a map, but I am round in shape.



If you put the globe in a rectangular form, it becomes a map of the world.



There are maps that show smaller areas of the Earth. See, this is a local colony map.



We can use maps to travel around the world.

## CRITICAL THINKING

If you have to visit another city, what would you like to look at—a map or a globe?

.....

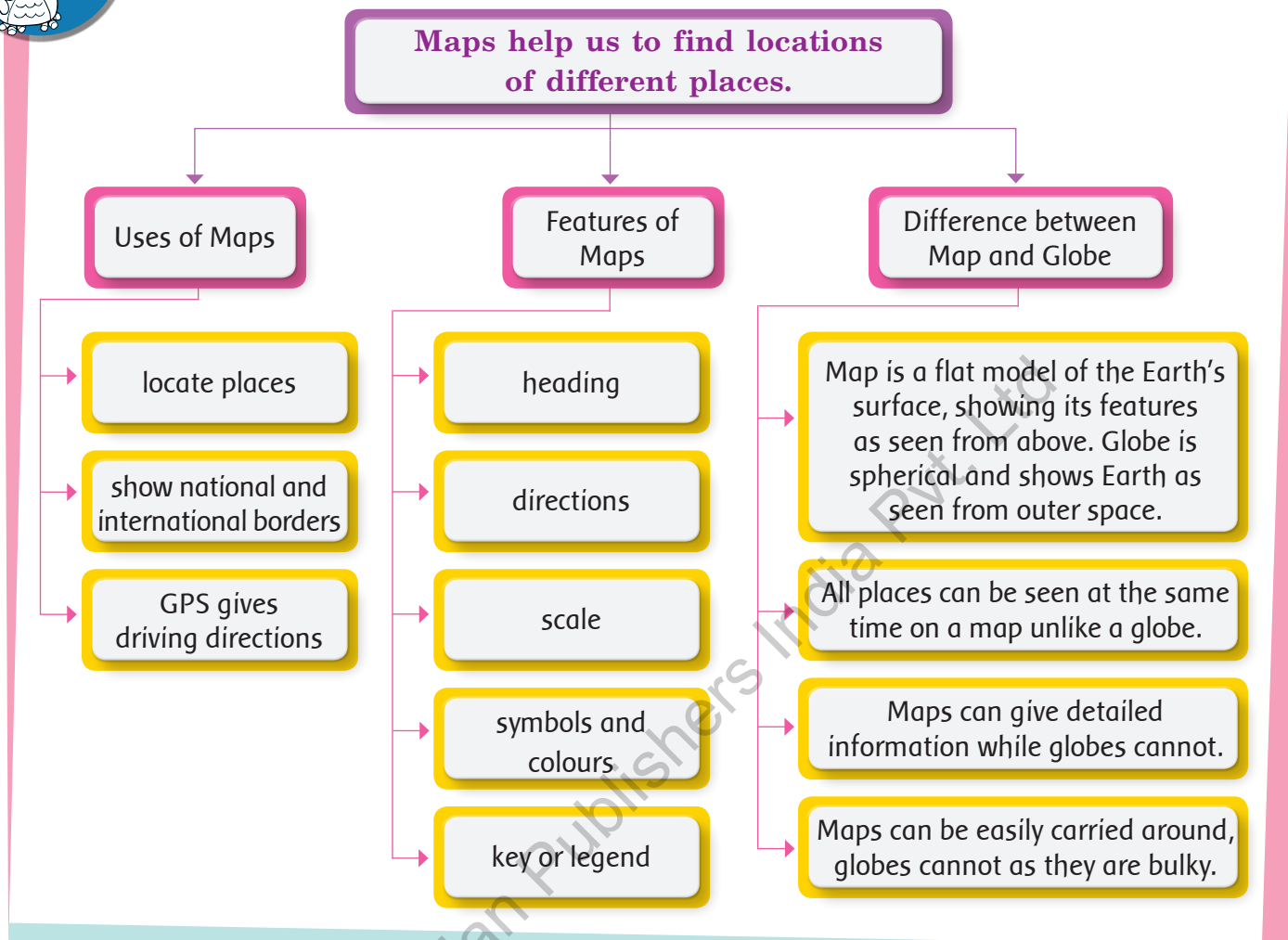
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## MAPS



In your previous class, you have read that maps are drawings of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. The person who makes maps is called a **cartographer**. The work of making maps is called **cartography**.

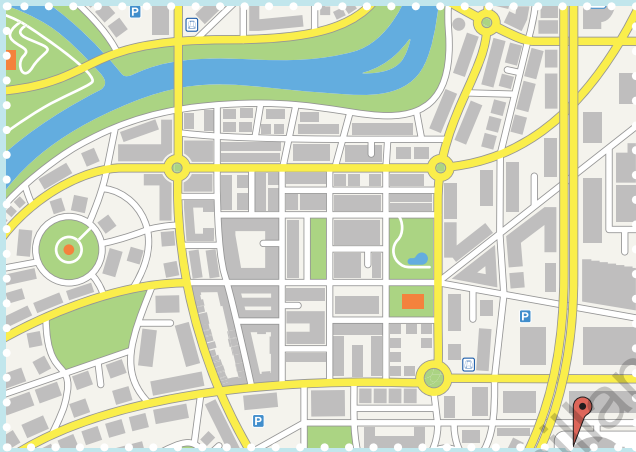


a vintage world map depicting continents and oceans

*Illustrated map not to scale*



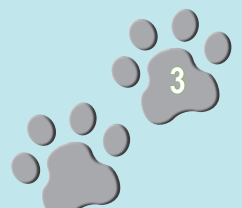




*A map is always drawn from a bird's-eye view angle—the view that a bird gets when it flies overhead or the view you have when you look down from an aeroplane. Objects look different when viewed from above than how they appear while standing on the ground.*

**Uses of Maps:** Maps can be used to show many different kinds of information.

- ➡ Maps show natural features of the Earth as seen from above.
- ➡ Maps show the locations of continents, countries, states and cities. Without maps, we would not have known how our country looks.
- ➡ Maps help us find and travel to unknown places. Tourists often use maps to find locations when they go to a new place.
- ➡ A map shows more than one kind of information, for example, if a map shows locations of states and towns, it can also show what kind of crops are grown in that state.





Nowadays, many vehicles have GPS (Global Positioning System). GPS is a space-based satellite navigation system. It consists of a network of satellites orbiting the Earth. A special computer fitted in the car and the satellite keep track of the car's movement. As one drives the car, its location is shown on a map on the screen.

## How do we study a map?

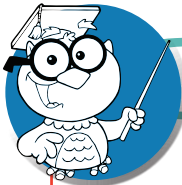
In order to read and understand a map, we need to know about its different parts or features.

### Heading

The heading of a map states what the map shows—distribution of forests, minerals, boundaries and so on.

### Direction

A map usually has a compass rose to show the **four cardinal directions**—north, south, east and west. Most maps are drawn with the North direction at the top of the page, shown with an arrow marked 'N'. You can find out the major directions with the help of a device named **compass**.



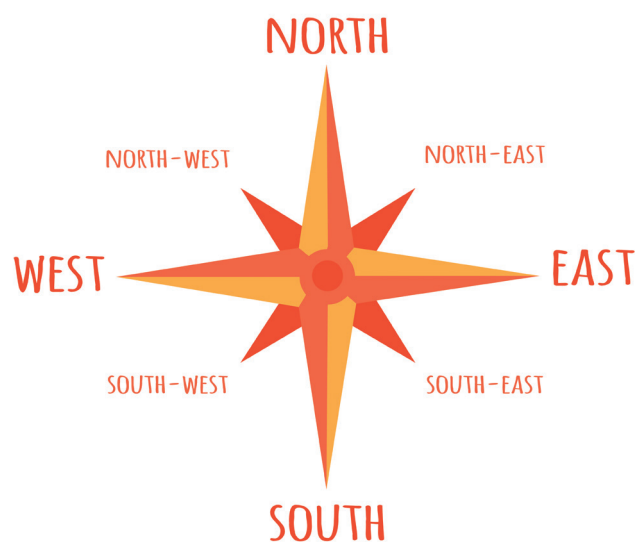
### Learning Tip

#### STUDY SKILLS

In order to remember the clockwise order of the cardinal directions, you can look at the picture and study the directions. On a map, the top is North (N), East (E) is on your right, South (S) is at the bottom and West (W) is on your left.

You can also use a phrase, such as:

'Nine,	Eight,	Seven,	Wait!'
↓	↓	↓	↓
North	East	South	West





## Scale

A map, which is a drawing of a part or the whole of the Earth, is much smaller than the real place. Drawing something smaller than the real size but keeping it exactly in the same shape is called **drawing to scale**.



Scale – 1:50,000

*A scale helps us understand distance on a map.*

Some maps are large scale. **Large-scale maps** show a lot of details about a small area. There are also **small-scale maps** that show lesser details of a large area. For example, a map of a residential colony is a large-scale map, while a map of a country is a small-scale map.

## Symbols and Colours

Different colours and symbols are used to show different features such as mountains, rivers, cities, ports, borders and so on, on a map. Cartographers use symbols or colours on maps to give plenty of information in a small space. Symbols are drawn like the objects they represent, for example, a cloud with water drops is used as a symbol for rainfall. Different colours are used to show different physical features, themes, and so on. For example, brown colour is used to show mountains and yellow colour represents deserts. A weather map uses certain symbols, such as



*The symbol of the Sun peeking out of the clouds represents a partly cloudy day.*



*The symbol of a cloud with water drops represents rainfall.*



*The symbol of the Sun means that it is going to be a sunny day.*



*The symbol of lightning means that there will be thunder and lightning.*



*The symbol of snowflakes means there will be snowfall.*

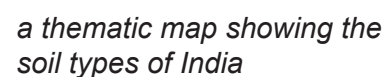
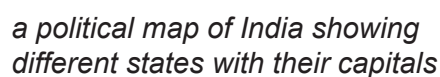


Most maps have a key or a legend. The key is a chart that explains the meaning of the symbols, signs or colours used on the map.

Different types of maps are made to show different features of a place. Mainly, maps are of three types.



- ➡ **Physical maps** show physical features of the Earth such as mountains, rivers, forests, and so on.
- ➡ **Political maps** show countries, cities, towns and continents.
- ➡ **Thematic maps** give a particular kind of information about an area or about a theme such as weather, transport and population. These are also called **special-purpose maps**.





## MAPS AND GLOBES

The shape of the Earth resembles an orange. Therefore, the true shapes of all countries, continents and oceans cannot be shown on a flat map. The true shapes of the countries, continents and oceans can be seen on a globe. A **globe** is a small, ball-like model of the Earth.



image of a globe

CRITICAL THINKING: COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Map	Globe
A map is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface.	A globe is a spherical model of the Earth and shows Earth as seen from outer space.
You can see all places on a map at the same time.	It is difficult to see all places on a globe at the same time.
A map can provide detailed information about the smallest area on Earth.	It is difficult to give detailed information about a particular place on a globe.
Maps are easy to carry around.	Globes are difficult to carry around because of their size.

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

Maps are drawings of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface. ☐

Maps show natural features of the Earth as seen from above. ☐

A map usually has a compass rose to show the four cardinal directions—north, south, east and west. ☐

Different colours and symbols are used to show different features such as mountains, rivers, cities, ports and borders on a map. ☐

A legend or key explains the meaning of the symbols and colours used on maps. ☐

There are mainly three types of maps—physical, political and thematic. ☐

Globes show us the true shape of the countries, continents and oceans on Earth. ☐





## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. cartographer       | <input type="checkbox"/> a. Global Positioning System                 |
| 2. compass            | <input type="checkbox"/> b. south                                     |
| 3. GPS                | <input type="checkbox"/> c. colour used to represent deserts on a map |
| 4. cardinal direction | <input type="checkbox"/> d. device used to find major directions      |
| 5. yellow             | <input type="checkbox"/> e. person who makes maps                     |

### II. Fill in the blanks.

1. A map is a drawing of the whole of the Earth or a part of it on a ..... surface.
2. The work of making maps is called .....
3. A ..... map shows countries, cities, towns and continents.
4. A ..... map gives information about a topic or theme such as weather.
5. Most maps have a key or a .....

### III. Rearrange the jumbled words.

1. E N L E G D .....
2. M O L S Y B S .....
3. I R T E C D N O I .....
4. E C A S L .....
5. E L O B G .....
6. P M A .....

### IV. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

1. The map that shows physical features is called a thematic map. ☐
2. The legend of a map states what the map shows. ☐
3. A map can give detailed information about the smallest area on Earth. ☐
4. The colour brown is used to show mountains on a map. ☐
5. Large-scale maps show a lot of details about a large area. ☐



## V. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do cartographers use symbols on maps?
2. What is a legend?
3. What is a physical map?
4. What is a globe?
5. Write any two advantages of maps over a globe.

## VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Have you or anyone you know, used a taxi service such as Uber or Ola? How do these taxis find your location to pick you up and drop you at your chosen destination? Discuss in class.



## Activity Corner



### Using Vocabulary

#### Crossword Puzzle

##### Across

4. spherical representation of the Earth
5. colour used to show mountains on a map

##### Down

1. explains the meaning of symbols, signs or colours used on a map
2. a device used to find major directions
3. the work of making maps

#### Drawing Activity

With the help of your teacher, look at the bird's-eye view of your school. Identify any three objects and draw them as you would see them while standing on the ground.

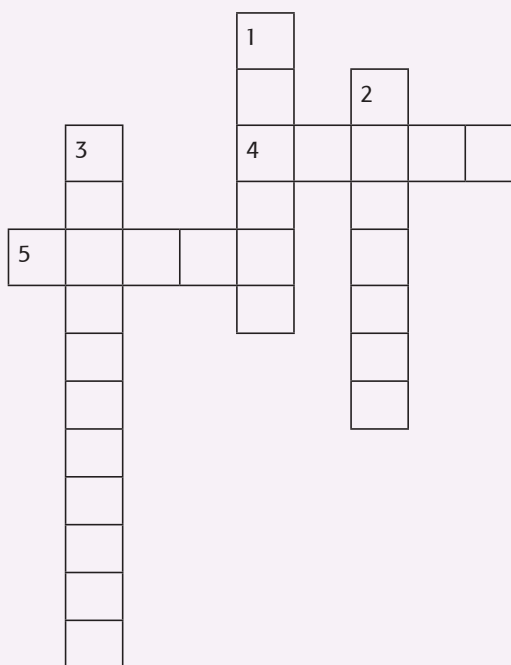
#### Critical Thinking

Imagine that your family is on a road trip to another city. What symbols on a road map would you look for to make your travel comfortable? Explain.

#### Let's Explore

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/map-and-globe/353425>

ICT SKILLS



## 2 Mountains and Plateaus in India

### Big Idea

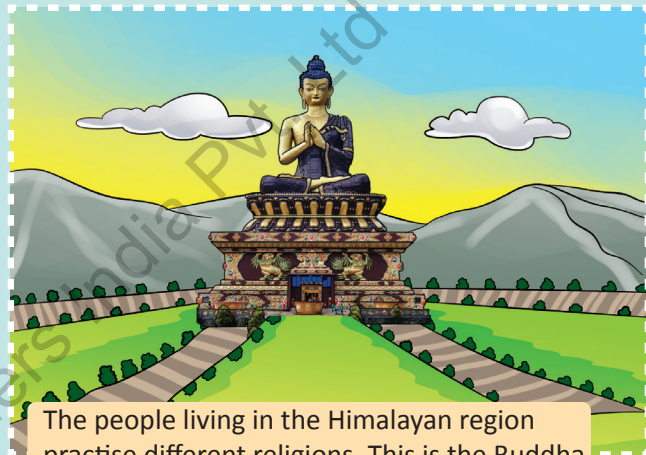
- ◆ the Northern Mountains
- ◆ life in the Himalayas
- ◆ the Peninsular Plateau
- ◆ life in the plateau region



### Let's Get Started

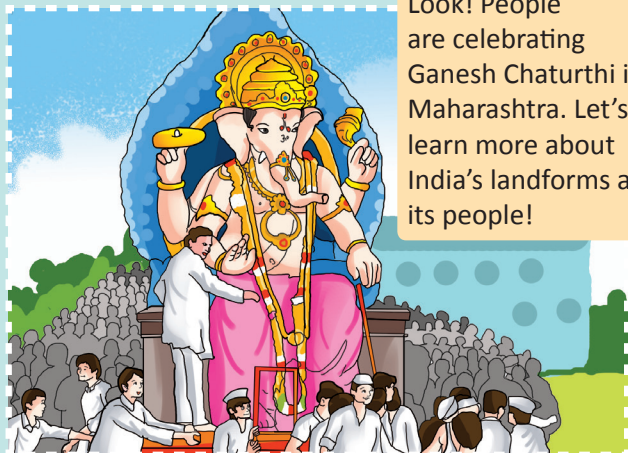


India is home to the Himalayas, one of the largest mountain ranges in the world!



The people living in the Himalayan region practise different religions. This is the Buddha Park, a popular tourist attraction in Sikkim.

There are famous plateaus in India too. This is the Deccan Plateau, found in Maharashtra.



Look! People are celebrating Ganesh Chaturthi in Maharashtra. Let's learn more about India's landforms and its people!

#### RESEARCH SKILLS

Name the mountain ranges to the north of India. Do you remember the name of the first person who climbed the highest peak of the world, a part of this range?

.....

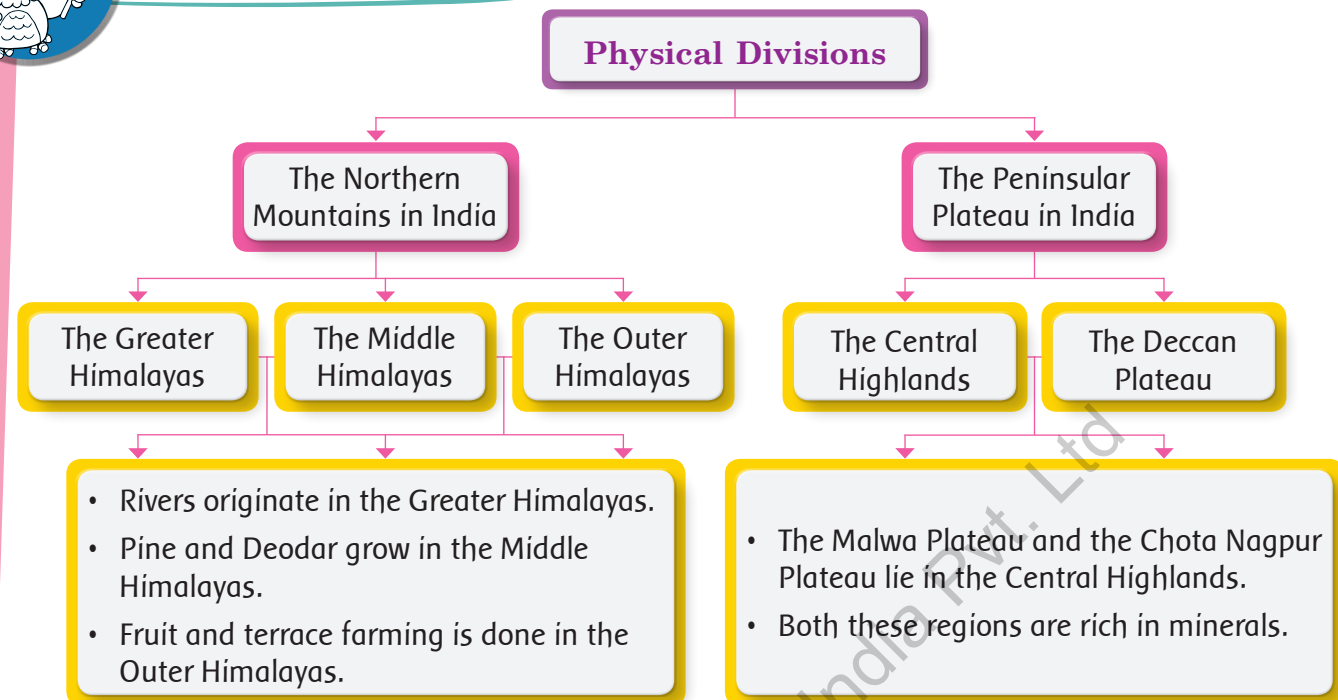
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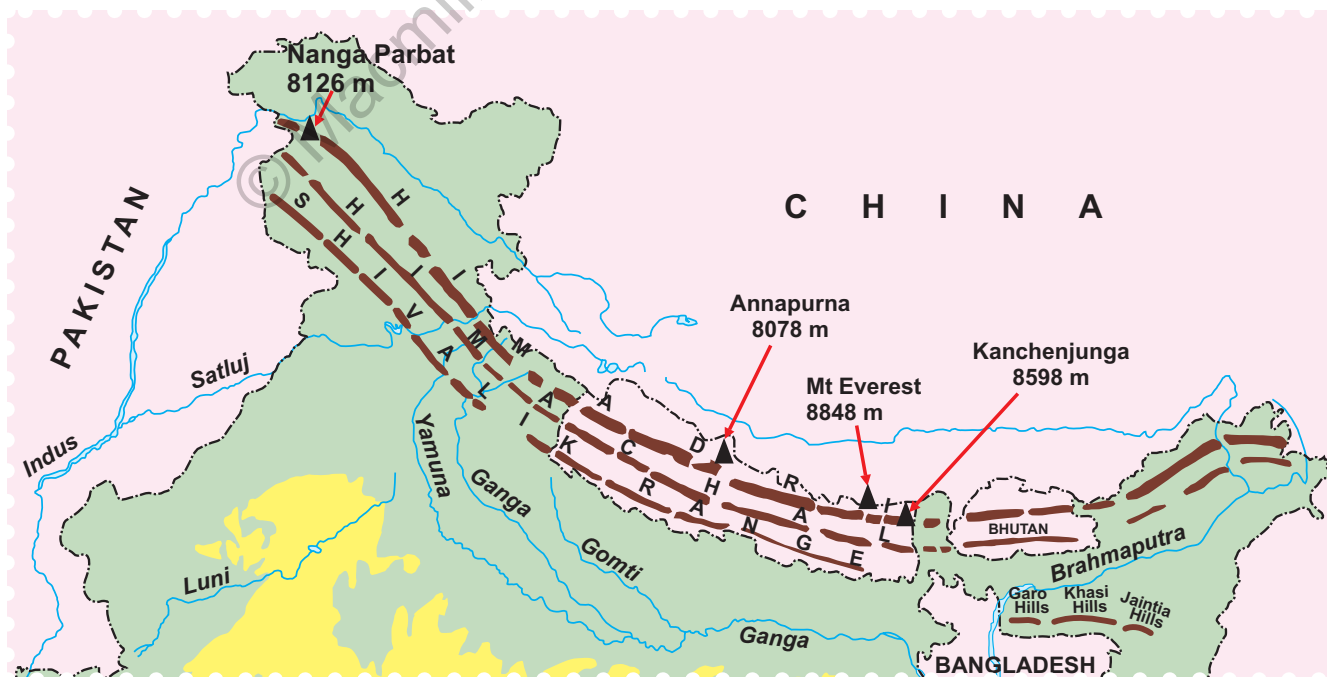
## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## LANDFORMS OF INDIA

Our country, India, has various landforms that make it unique and interesting. Landforms of India can be grouped under six divisions. These are—the Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Thar Desert, the Peninsular Plateau, the Coastal Plains and the Islands.



a map of India showing the Northern Mountains

Map not to scale

## The Northern Mountains



In the northern part of India, lie the mighty **Himalayas**—a long row of mountains that stretches from Jammu and Kashmir in

the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the east. Along its way, it crosses Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and the northern part of West Bengal. After Arunachal Pradesh, it bends southwards and stretches till the state of Mizoram.

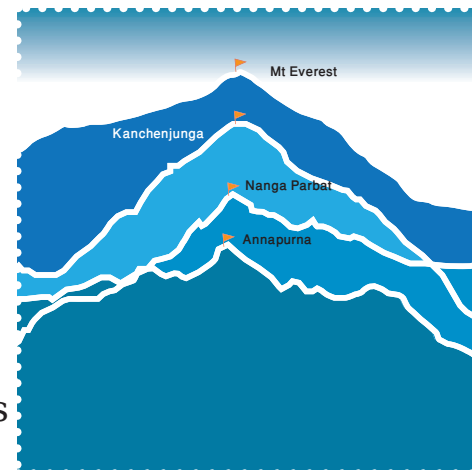
The Himalayas are divided into three rows of mountains that run alongside each other. At the top, close to the China border are the **Greater Himalayas** (Himadri). Next to the Greater Himalayas are the **Middle Himalayas** (Himachal), and then lie the **Outer Himalayas** (Shivalik).

### The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)



The Greater Himalayan Range is the highest of the three rows of the Himalayas.

**Mount Everest**, the highest mountain peak in the world, is located in the Greater Himalayas. **Nanga Parbat**, **Annapurna** and **Kanchenjunga** are the other important peaks of the Greater Himalayas.



the important peaks of the Greater Himalayas according to their height



### Zoom In

In 2014, Malavath Purna, aged 13 years and 11 months, scaled the highest peak of Mount Everest and became the youngest Indian and the youngest girl in the world to have reached the summit.



Mount Everest as seen from the aircraft Druk Air in Bhutan

### Did You Know?



The Greater Himalayan Range is permanently covered with snow. It is extremely cold and difficult to live here. It comprises of thick sheets of ice and snow, which move slowly over the land, called **glaciers**. Often, the lower portions of these glaciers melt in the heat leading to the formation of rivers. Many important rivers such as the **Ganga**, the **Yamuna** and the **Brahmaputra** originate in these glaciers.

### *The Middle Himalayas (Himachal)*

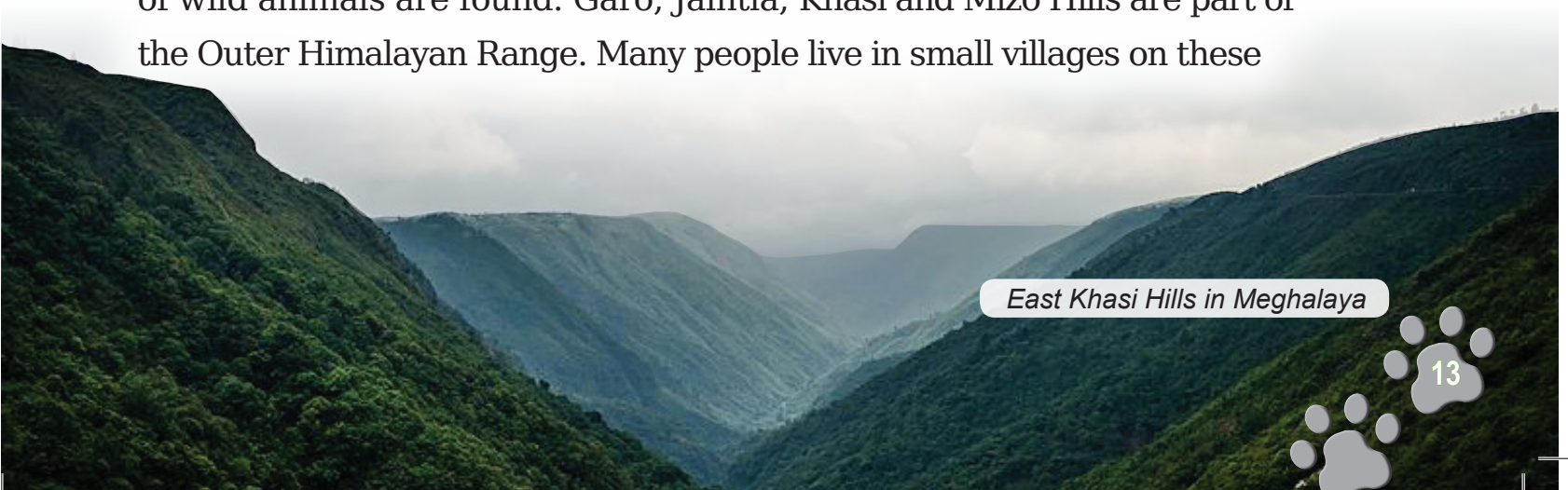
The Middle Himalayas lie below the Greater Himalayas. These mountains are not as high as the Greater Himalayas, and are covered with thick vegetation of pine and deodar. Tea plantations (especially in the states of Assam and West Bengal) and orchards of apples and peaches are common here. Most people here live in the beautiful hill towns that also attract many tourists during summer months. **Shimla**, **Nainital**, **Mussoorie** and **Darjeeling** are some of the important hill stations situated in the Middle Himalayan Range.



view of the Nainital Lake, situated in Uttarakhand

### *The Outer Himalayas (Shivalik)*

The Outer Himalayan Range is the **lowest** of the three rows of the Himalayas. The slopes of these mountains are covered with thick forests where a variety of wild animals are found. Garo, Jaintia, Khasi and Mizo Hills are part of the Outer Himalayan Range. Many people live in small villages on these



East Khasi Hills in Meghalaya

mountain slopes. Several types of crops such as rice and wheat, and fruits such as cherries, plums and apricots are grown here in the **terrace farms** and orchards respectively.

### Life in the Himalayan Region

The following table highlights the life of people living in some of the states that lie in the Himalayan region.

	<b>They Wear</b>	<b>They Grow</b>	<b>They Make</b>	<b>They Celebrate</b>
Jammu and Kashmir	phiran (loose gown) and salwar (loose pyjamas)	saffron, rajma, fruits, maize	papier mâché, shawls, carpets, handicrafts of wood, brass and silver	Eid, Shivaratri
Himachal Pradesh	woollen coats, pyjamas, dhazu (head scarves), topi (caps)	rice, maize, barley, apples, potatoes	woollen carpets, rugs and shawls, items processed from fruits such as juice, squash and jam	Dussehra, Diwali
Sikkim	boku (long skirts), colourful beaded jewellery	tea, maize, wheat, cardamom, oranges, apples, tea and so on	thangka (Buddhist) paintings, carpets, items with wood carving	Durga Puja, Dussehra, Buddhist festivals

### Importance of the Northern Mountains

The Northern Mountains are of immense importance to us because of the following reasons.

- ➡ They do not allow the cold winds from Central Asia to enter India.
- ➡ The forests of the Himalayas give us wood, medicines, resins and other useful things.



terrace farming in the Outer Himalayas



### Word to Know

**terrace farms:** farms built on the steps on the side of the mountain or hill



- ➡ The Himalayas are also known as the home of gods. Many pilgrimage towns such as Haridwar, Rishikesh, Hemkund Sahib and others are located here.

## The Peninsular Plateau

The Peninsular Plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains. Both mountains and plateaus are highlands, but a **plateau** is a type of landform that looks like a huge flat table higher than the surrounding areas, often with one or more sides with steep slopes.

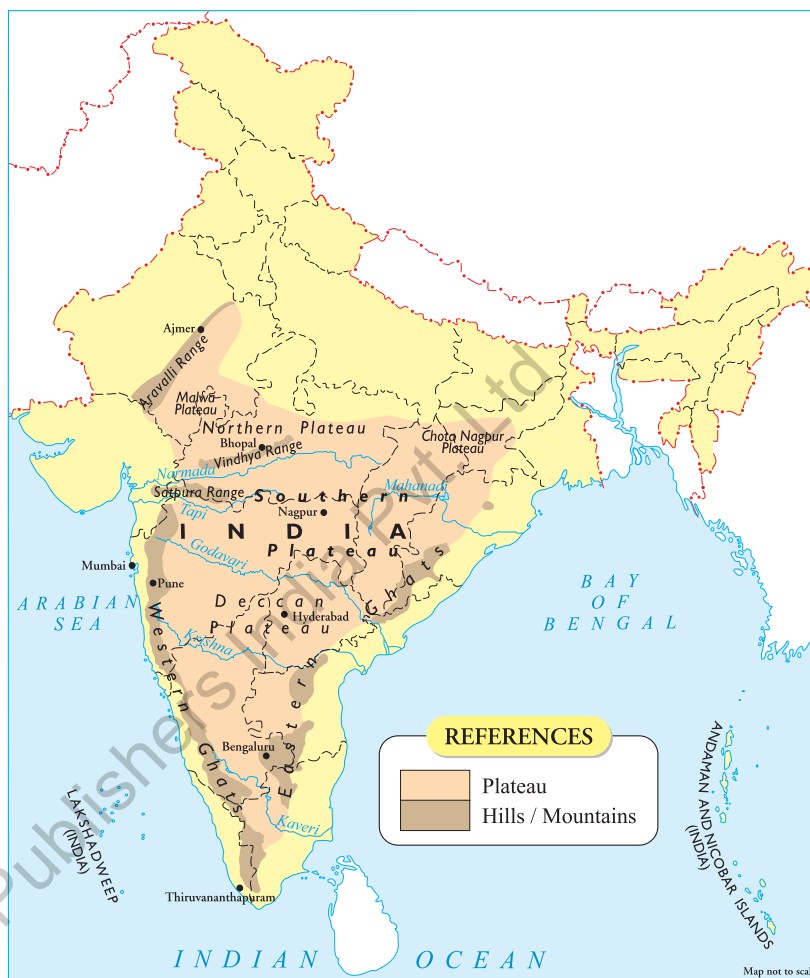
If you look at the map of India, you will see that the southern part of India is surrounded by water on three sides. Such a landform is called a **peninsula**.

The plateau region stretches from the central part of India to

the southern tip. It is broad towards the north and narrow towards the south. It is divided into two large parts by the river **Narmada**—the **Central Highlands** in the north and the **Deccan Plateau** in the south.

## The Central Highlands

The Central Highlands consist of two plateaus—the **Malwa Plateau** and the **Chota Nagpur Plateau**. The fine black soil of the Malwa Plateau is good for growing cotton, sugar cane and oilseeds. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in **minerals** such as coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica.



a map showing the Peninsular Plateau

## Word to Know

**minerals:** a natural substance in the Earth, for example coal, salt, gold or diamonds



### *The Deccan Plateau*

The Deccan Plateau is also rich in minerals. Earlier, most of the gold in India came from the Kolar gold mines in Karnataka in the Deccan Plateau. The other states that are located in the Deccan Plateau are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Jog Falls, the highest waterfall in India, is located in Karnataka.



*Jog Falls in Karnataka*

### *Life in the Peninsular Plateau*

The following table highlights a few important facts about the life of people living in some of the states that are located in the plateau region.

	Main Cities	They Grow	They Make	They Celebrate
Maharashtra	Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur	cotton, sugar cane, groundnut, mangoes, oranges	films, textiles, electronics	Ganesh Chaturthi
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam	rice, tobacco, sugar cane, groundnut	bidri work, computers, automobiles	Dussehra, Eid
Jharkhand	Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bokaro	rice, maize, pulses	steel, mining, power	Holi, Diwali

### Let's Talk About

### Discussion

Look at the map of India and identify the places that you have visited with your family. What kind of landforms did you witness there? Discuss with your partner.



## Importance of the Peninsular Plateau

The Peninsular Plateau is of immense importance to us because of the following reasons.

- ➡ The plateau region is rich in minerals. It has led to the development of many industries in the region.
- ➡ **Dams** built on the rivers of this region provide water for crops and produce electricity using the power of water.
- ➡ Some important crops such as cotton and oilseeds grow well in the plateau region.



part of the Deccan Plateau found among the hills of Sahyadri mountain ranges

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

The Himalayan Ranges lie in the northern part of India. ☐

The Himalayas consist of three mountain ranges—the Greater Himalayas, the Middle Himalayas and the Outer Himalayas. ☐

The forests of the Himalayas give us wood, medicines, resins and other useful things. ☐

The Peninsular Plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains. ☐

The Peninsular Plateau consists of the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. ☐

The states in the plateau region are rich in minerals and have many well-developed industries. ☐



### Word to Know

**dam:** a wall built across a river to stop the water from flowing, especially in order to create a lake or to help to produce electric power



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Circle the odd one out.

- |                      |               |                |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Himadri           | Malwa Plateau | Shivalik       |
| 2. Shimla            | Hyderabad     | Darjeeling     |
| 3. Ganga             | Brahmaputra   | Annapurna      |
| 4. Jammu and Kashmir | Maharashtra   | Andhra Pradesh |

### II. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- The Greater Himalayan Range is permanently covered with snow.
- Shivalik is another name for the Greater Himalayas.
- A plateau looks like a huge flat table that is higher than the surrounding areas.
- River Brahmaputra can be found in the Himalayas.
- Jog Falls is situated in Karnataka.

### III. Rearrange the jumbled words.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. PNNSLAUIE ..... | 2. MALAYIHAS ..... |
| 3. EATULAP .....   | 4. CIREALG .....   |
| 5. DNALHGIH .....  |                    |

### IV. Complete the following table.

	They Grow	They Make	They Celebrate
Jammu and Kashmir			
Maharashtra			
Jharkhand			
Andhra Pradesh			
Sikkim			



### V. Answer the following questions.

1. Name two Himalayan rivers that originate in the Greater Himalayas.
2. Name the highest mountain peak of the world.
3. Name the state where Ganesh Chaturthi is an important festival.
4. Name the state where Buddhist festivals are popular.
5. How is the Peninsular Plateau important to us?

### VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Coal and iron found in the plateau region are used by industries. Can we continue to use these minerals forever? What could happen if, in the future, we exhaust all the minerals found in the Earth?



## Activity Corner

### Use the Atlas!



Use an atlas to complete the table below.

### Research Skills

City	State	Physical landscape	One thing it is famous for
Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Northern Mountains/ Himalayas	
Ooty			
Gulbarga			
Shillong			
Bijapur			

### Value Check

We visit hill stations, beaches, mountains and so on as tourists. Sometimes, we see other tourists throwing garbage haphazardly. Do you think this is correct? What should we do if we encounter such a situation?

### Let's Explore

### ICT SKILLS

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/earth/mounteverest.html>

# 3 Plains, Desert and Islands in India

## Big Idea



- ◆ location and importance of plains, desert and islands in India
- ◆ life in the plains, desert and islands in India

### Let's Get Started

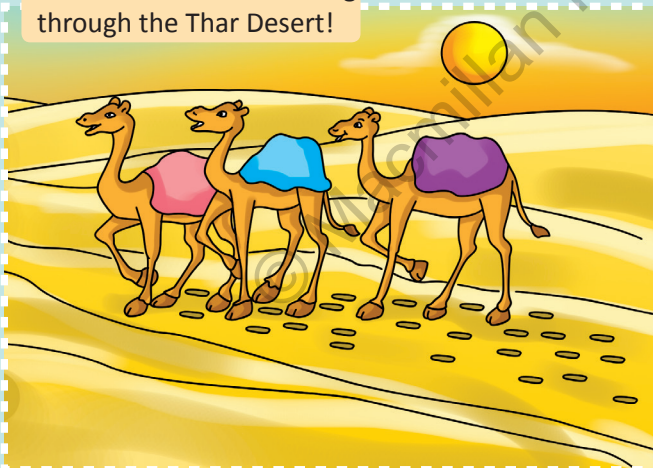
Do you know how diverse India's landforms are?



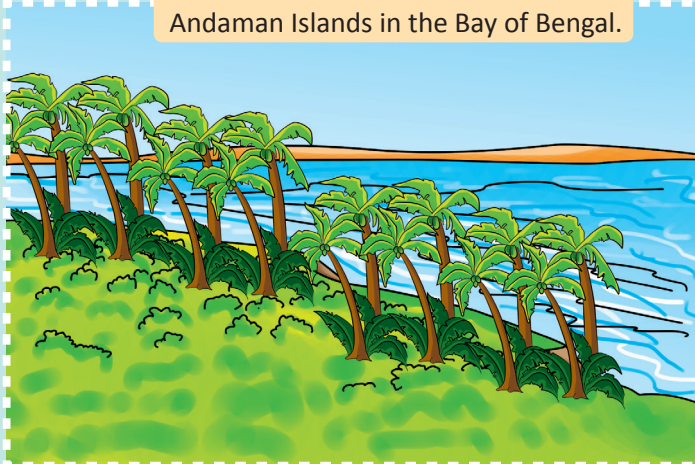
This is the river Ganga flowing through the Northern Plains of India.



Look at the camels walking through the Thar Desert!



India is also known for the famous Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.



WORKING COLLABORATIVELY

Work with your elbow partner to name any two rivers originating in the Himalayas and flowing through the plains of north India.

.....

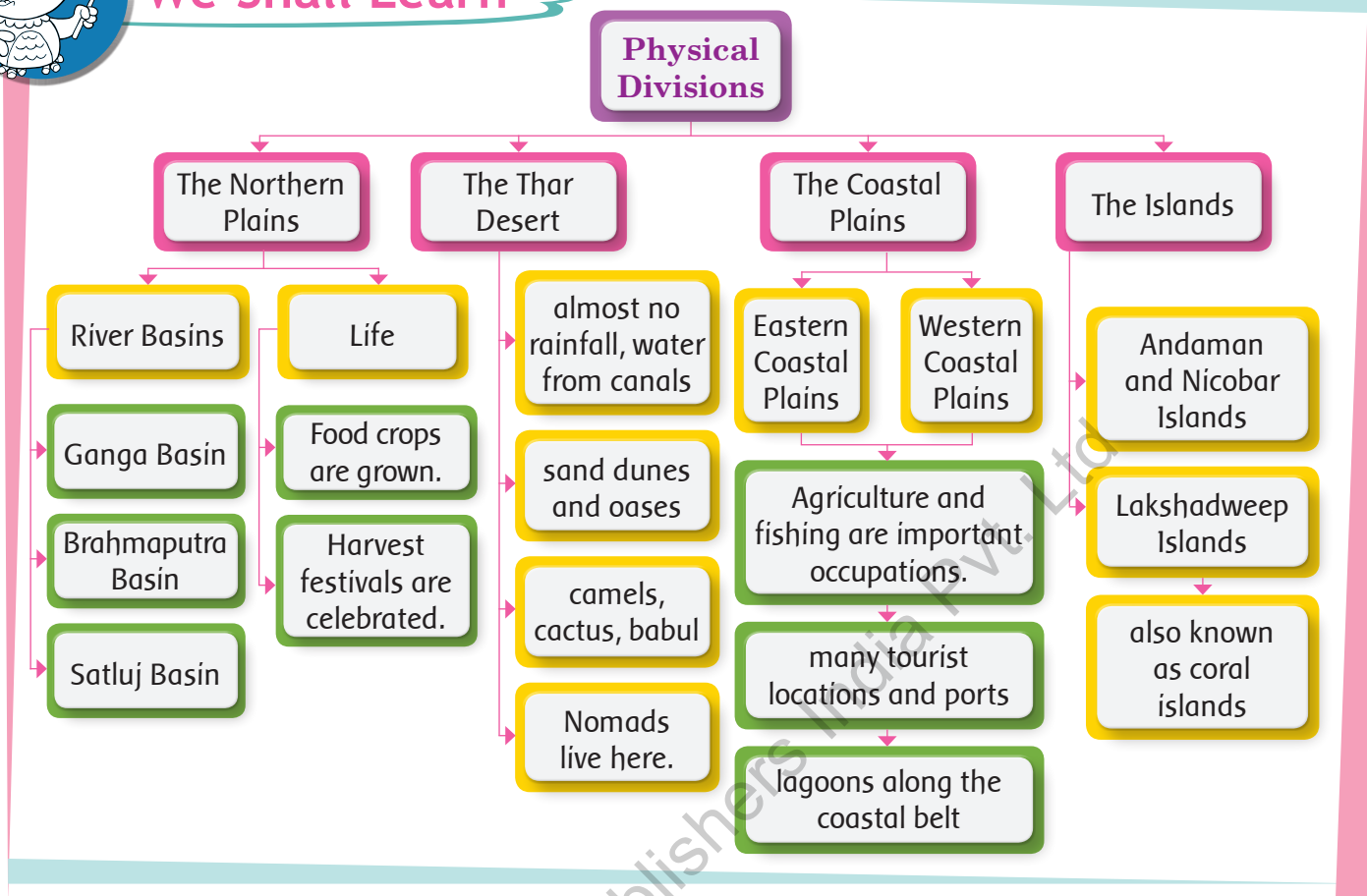
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS

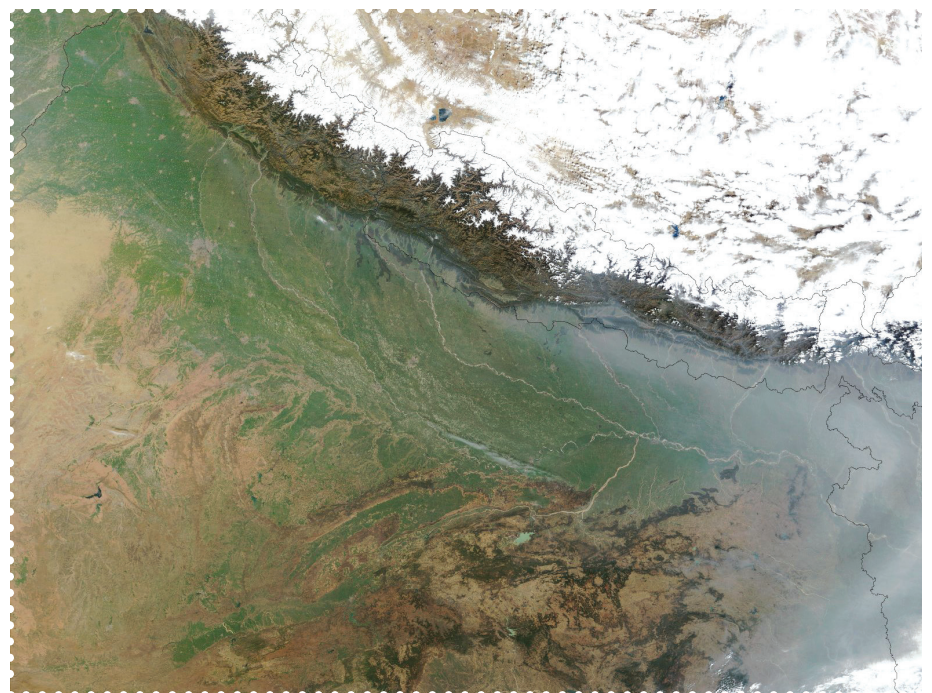


### THE NORTHERN PLAINS



The Northern Plains refer to the large flat region at the foothills of the Himalayas, stretching from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. These plains lie in the path of the rivers originating in the Himalayas.

The rivers carry soil, small pieces of rocks and silt and deposit them in the plains. The fine soil or silt deposited in the



satellite image of a part of the Northern Plains below the foothills of the Himalayas



plains is called **alluvium** which is very **fertile** and good for growing various crops. The flat surface of the Northern Plains and availability of enough water have also helped in the setting up of big industries in these regions. Due to this reason, a large number of cities, towns and villages have developed along the banks of the rivers flowing through the Northern Plains.

Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are some states that are located in the Northern Plains. Some parts of Assam and Tripura also lie in the Northern Plains.



a map of India showing the Northern Plains, Coastal Plains, Thar Desert and the Islands

map not to scale

## Cause and Effect

### ANALYTICAL SKILLS

## Analysis

## Evaluation

I will learn why there are so many towns and cities in the Northern Plains.

Read the effect given below and write down the cause for it.

**Cause:** .....

**Effect:** A large number of cities, towns and villages have developed along the banks of the rivers flowing through the Northern Plains.



## Word to Know

**fertile:** the ability of the soil to produce a lot of good crops or plants



## Life in the Northern Plains

The following table shows the main states that are located in the Northern Plains with their respective important cities, industries, crops and major festivals.

	Important Cities	They Grow	They Make	They Celebrate
Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gurugram	wheat, rice, sugar cane, millet, oilseeds	automobiles, textiles, dairy farming	Baisakhi, Holi, Diwali, Lohri
Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar	Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra Kolkata, Patna	rice, wheat, sugar cane, jute	leather, jute, iron and steel, sugar	Durga Puja, Chhath, Dussehra, Eid
Assam and Tripura	Guwahati, Dispur, Agartala	rice, tea, jute, bamboo	tea, silk, oil refinery	Bihu, Kharchi Puja

## Importance of the Northern Plains

The Northern Plains are very important for our country.

- ➡ The Northern Plains are called the **granary** of India. A large amount of grains such as wheat, pulses, millet and rice are grown here.
- ➡ The flat surface of the plains has helped in the development of a good roadways and railway system.
- ➡ There are many industries such as iron and steel, cement, sugar and jute in the Northern Plains.
- ➡ There are some important dams built on the major rivers of the Northern Plains, for example, Bhakra-Nangal Dam on the river Satluj that provides electricity and water for irrigation to the farms.

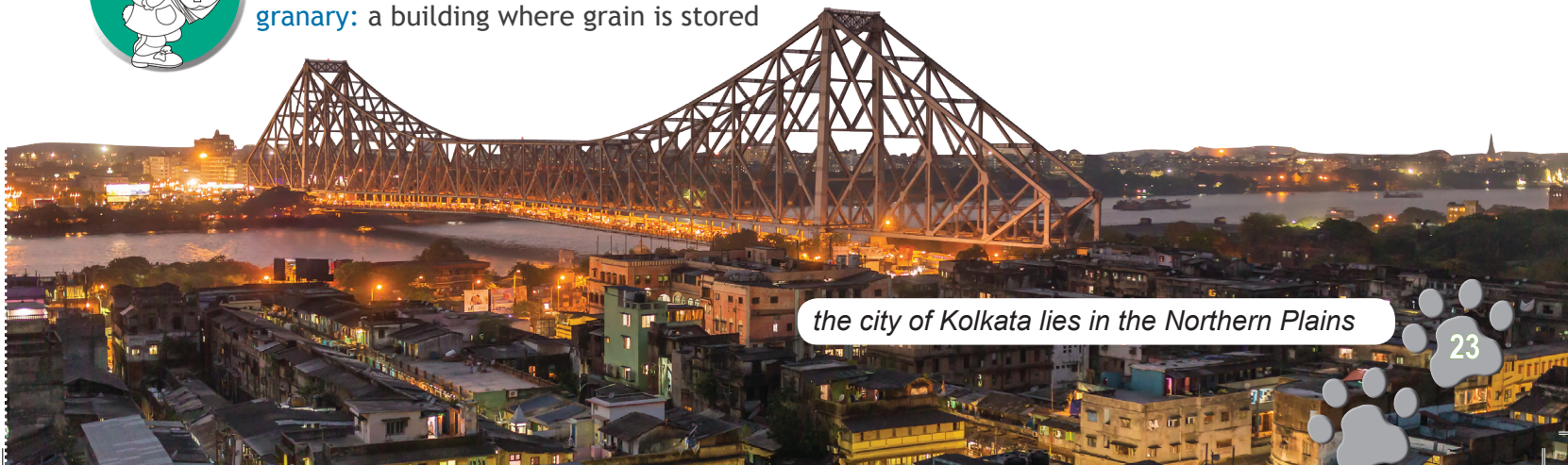


wheat fields in Punjab



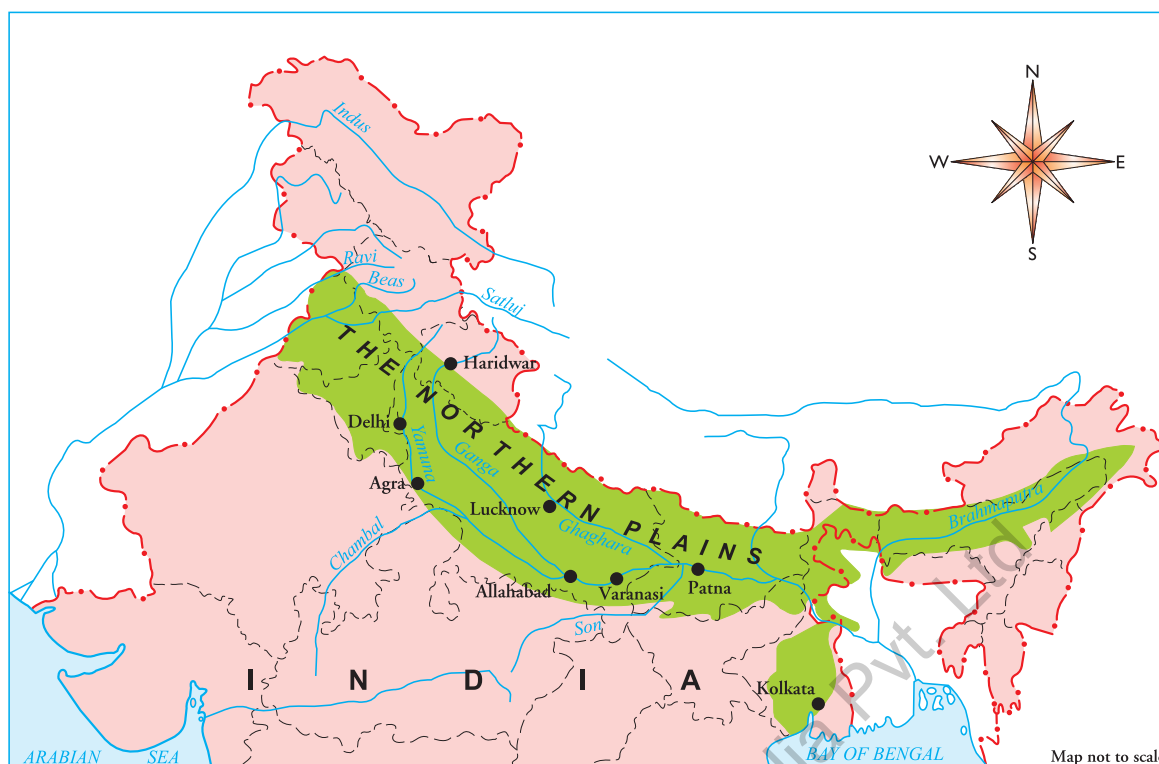
### Word to Know

**granary:** a building where grain is stored



the city of Kolkata lies in the Northern Plains



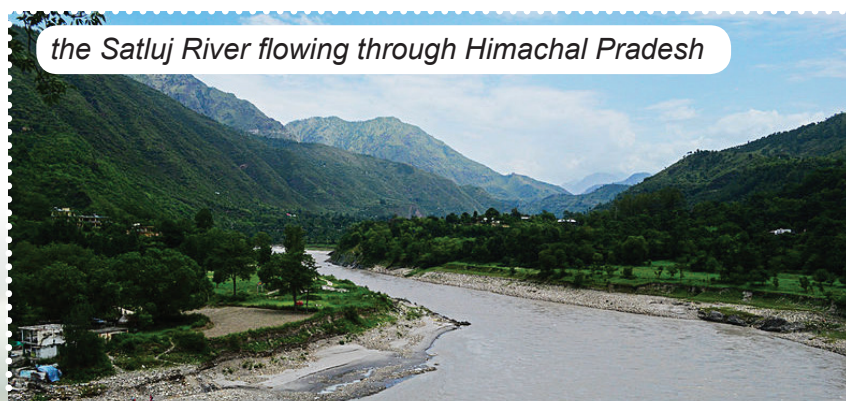


*the Northern Plains of India*

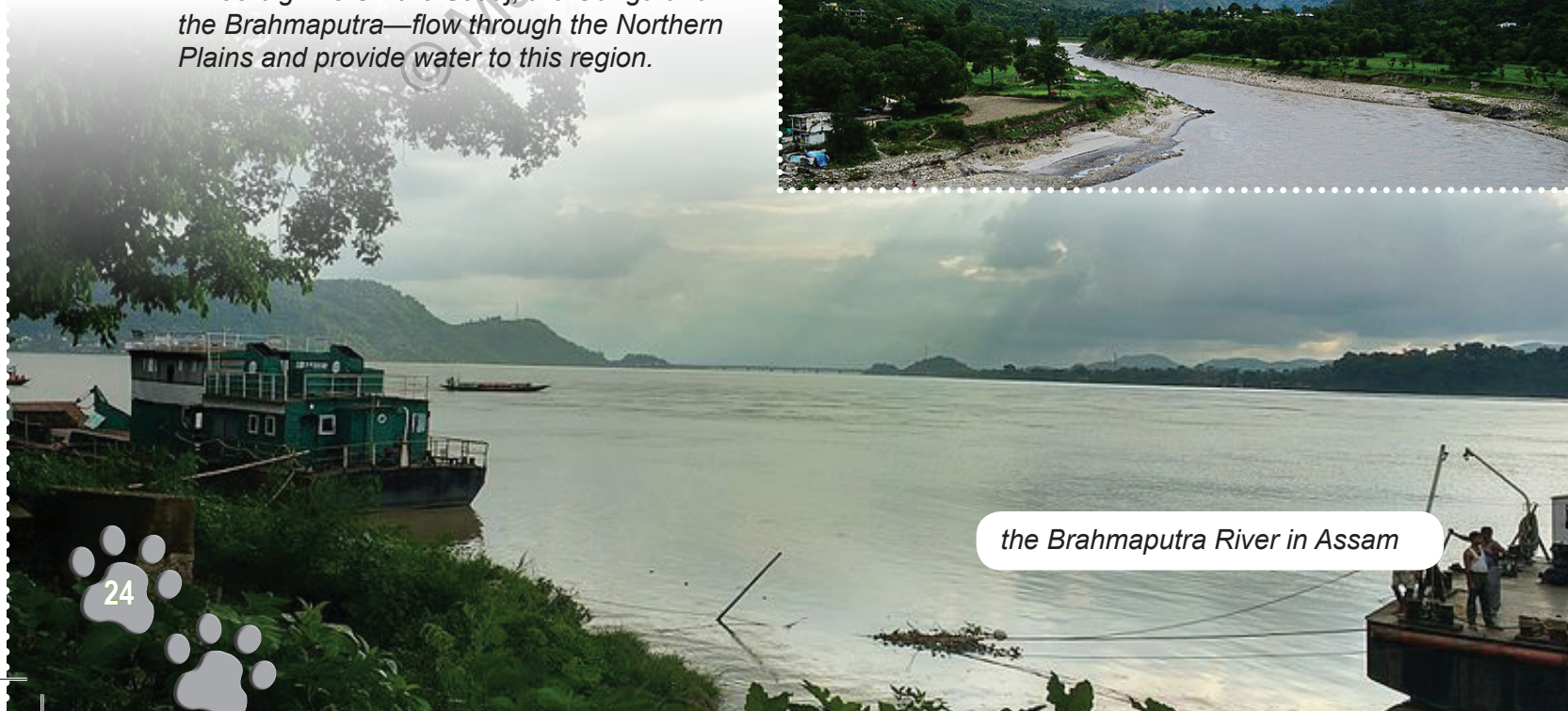
### River Basins of the Northern Plains

The Northern Plains consist of three basins named after the three major rivers—the Ganga Basin, the Brahmaputra Basin and the Satluj Basin. The area through which a river and its tributaries flow is called the basin of that river. The Ganga Basin is the most densely populated region of the Northern Plains.

*Three big rivers—the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra—flow through the Northern Plains and provide water to this region.*



*the Satluj River flowing through Himachal Pradesh*



*the Brahmaputra River in Assam*



## THE DESERT

The **Thar Desert** is located in the western part of India. It is also known as the Great Indian Desert or the **Western Desert**. The desert stretches from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana in India. It covers major parts of western Rajasthan and extends into Pakistan.



*the sand dunes of the Thar Desert in Rajasthan*

There is very little or no rainfall in this area. Apart from a narrow river, Luni, there are no rivers flowing through the Thar Desert. Due to very little rainfall, the climate is dry and the soil is sandy. At most places,

the land is covered with large **sand dunes**. There are only a few towns and villages in this part of Rajasthan.

Plants such as cactus and babul grow here as they do not need much water. However, there are some areas in the desert where water is found and plants and trees grow. These areas are known as **oases**.



*a bulbul perched on a babul tree in Keoladeo Ghana national park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan*



### Zoom In

Due to the scarcity of water in the desert, women have to walk long distances to fetch water for household needs. Sometimes women work as water carriers and are paid by the rich in villages to carry water for them. These women are known as *paniharis*.

### Did You Know?



### Word to Know

**sand dune**: a hill of sand that is formed by the wind in a desert or near a beach



Date palm trees and a few crops such as wheat, barley, maize, jowar and bajra are grown here.

### Life in the Desert

Most of the villages in the desert are situated around oases. Apart from growing a few crops, the villagers in the desert keep goats,

cattle and camels. Camels are an important means of transport as they can walk for long distances without food and water. Camels are also used for ploughing and drawing water from the wells. They provide milk and their hair is used to make clothes. Camel skin is used for making tents.

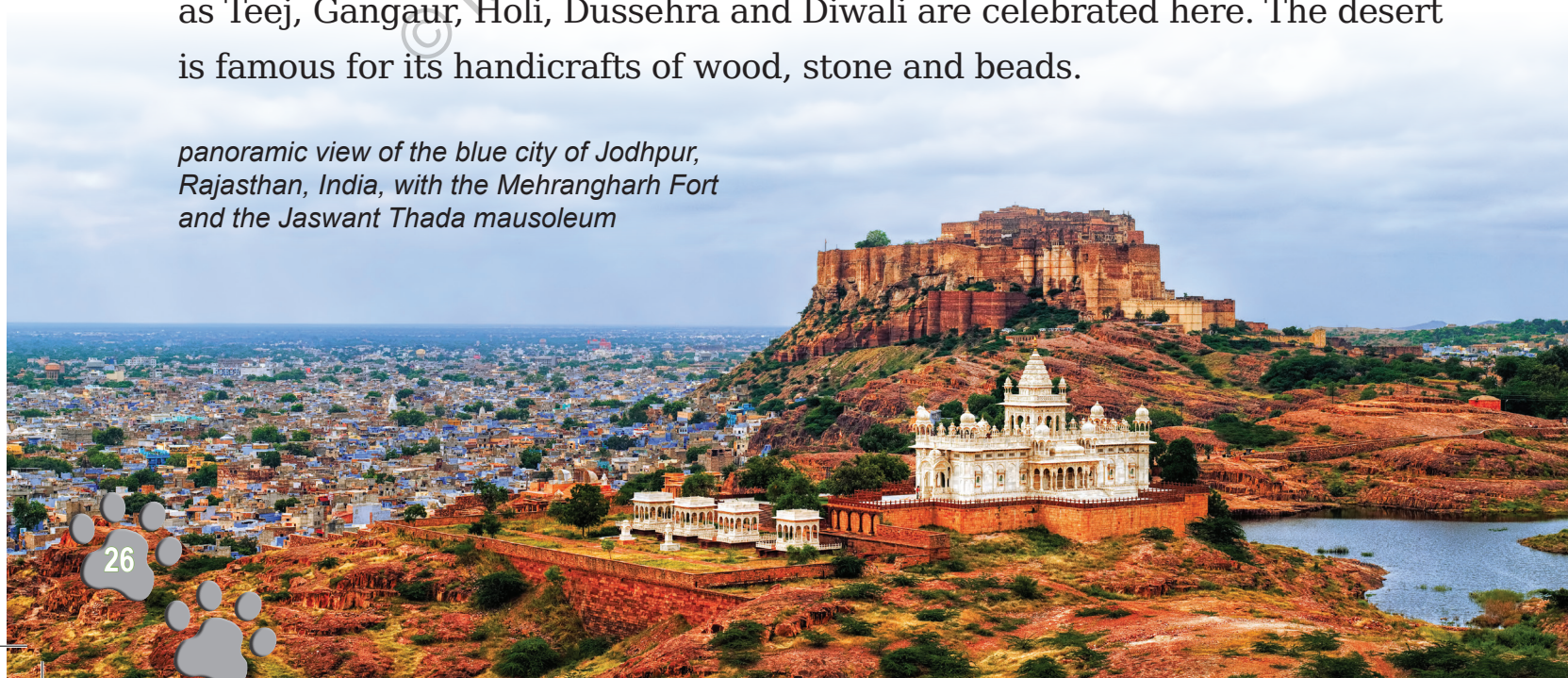
Some people in the desert do not have permanent homes. They move from one place to another in search of food and water. They are called **nomads** or **banjaras**.

The desert also attracts many tourists from other parts of India and abroad. Towns and cities such as Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambore are the popular tourist destinations. Main festivals such as Teej, Gangaur, Holi, Dussehra and Diwali are celebrated here. The desert is famous for its handicrafts of wood, stone and beads.

*panoramic view of the blue city of Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India, with the Mehrangarh Fort and the Jaswant Thada mausoleum*



*the camel is known as the 'Ship of the Desert'*





## THE COASTAL PLAINS

The southern part of India is surrounded by three water bodies—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east. The edges of the southern peninsula where the sea water meets the land is known as the Coastal Plains. They are low, flat lands near a sea or an ocean. The total length of the Indian coastline is about 7,516.6 km.



satellite image of the Coastal Plains of India map not to scale

The Coastal Plains of India are divided into two parts—the **Eastern Coastal Plains** and the **Western Coastal Plains**.

The Eastern Coastal Plains lie between West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Important rivers of south India, namely the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow into the Bay of Bengal through the Eastern Coastal Plains. These plains are much broader than the Western Coastal Plains. The Western Coastal Plains lie between Gujarat and Kerala. Both the plains meet at the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula at Kanyakumari.



aerial view of the Visakhapatnam Port

### Life in the Coastal Plains

Agriculture and fishing are two important occupations in the coastal regions. There are a number of important ports in the Coastal Plains that help in trade. Many of the towns in the Coastal Plains are also popular tourist destinations. The following table highlights some important facts about the coastal areas.



	They Grow	They Make	Important Ports
Gujarat	millet, cotton, groundnuts	salt, textiles	Kandla
Maharashtra, Goa	rice, coconut, spices	petroleum	Mumbai, Panaji
Karnataka, Kerala	spices, coconut, rubber, coffee	spices, coir, rubber	Mangalore, Kochi
Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	rice, coconut, groundnut, tea, sugar cane	timber, rubber, sugar, minerals	Chennai, Puducherry, Visakhapatnam
Odisha, West Bengal	rice, jute	handicrafts, jute products	Kolkata

## THE ISLANDS

The **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** are located in the Bay of Bengal. Its capital is at Port Blair. These islands are covered with forests and have **sparse** human population. The **Lakshadweep Islands** are located in the Arabian Sea. The capital of this group of islands is Kavaratti. These islands are also called coral islands. They are made up of a hard substance formed from the skeletons of small sea creatures known as **corals**.

Fishing is the main occupation in both these islands. Coconut and rice are the main crops grown here. Tourism is an important industry in these islands.



*the Natural Bridge at Neil Island, Andaman and Nicobar*



### Word to Know

**sparse:** existing in small amounts, or a large distance apart



## Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

The Northern Plains spread from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.

The Thar Desert stretches from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana. It covers the western part of Rajasthan and extends into Pakistan.

The Eastern Coastal Plains lie between West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

The Western Coastal Plains lie between Gujarat and Kerala.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, and the Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea.



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The Northern Plains refer to the large flat region

.....

2. The flat surface of the Northern Plains and availability of

.....

3. Camels are an important means of

.....

4. The southern part of India is surrounded by

.....

### II. Match the following.

1. alluvial soil

☐ a. Thar Desert

2. Luni River

☐ b. good for crops

3. Visakhapatnam

☐ c. Kavaratti

4. Lakshadweep Islands

☐ d. Bay of Bengal

5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

☐ e. port



### III. Rearrange the jumbled words.



1. NSLAIP .....
2. YRATUBIRT .....
3. DNAS SENUD .....
4. SILDNSA .....
5. LATSOAC .....

### IV. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.



1. Patna is an important port in Karnataka.
2. Gangaur is an important festival of Rajasthan.
3. The Thar Desert is the least populated region in India.
4. The Coastal Plains are known as the granary of India.
5. Coconut is the main crop grown in both the Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep Islands.

### V. Answer the following questions.

1. How do the rivers make the Northern Plains fertile?
2. What are oases?
3. Name any two states that are located in the desert region of India.
4. What do you know about the Eastern Coastal Plains of India?
5. Briefly write about the islands of India.

### VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

You have read about different landforms of India in this chapter. Where do you think solar power can be easily tapped using solar panels?





## Activity Corner

Research and Analysis

### Activity

Out of the four landforms taught in this lesson, pick any one. Prepare a chart on any city of your choice, that has developed in this selected landform with focus on the following points:

➡ How did the landform help in the development of the city?

➡ What are the most popular and famous things to see and do in the city?

➡ Prepare an image gallery to showcase the importance of the selected landform in the city.

### Value Check

In the desert region, children help their parents to milk the goats every morning. They also work in the fields and do other jobs. The villages in the desert are located far from each other. Thus, most children have to walk long distances to reach the nearest school. Do you think you can learn something from the life of these children?

### Let's Explore

<https://www.britannica.com/place/India#ref46359>

ICT SKILLS

# 4 Climate in India

## Big Idea



- ◆ difference between weather and climate
- ◆ factors determining the climate of India
- ◆ seasons of India



### Let's Get Started

It is so hot today!



I can see the rain-clouds at a distance. The wind is blowing them towards us.



Let's play together in the first rain of the monsoon season.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY

Have you ever noticed during which season flowers in your garden or neighbourhood park bloom?

.....

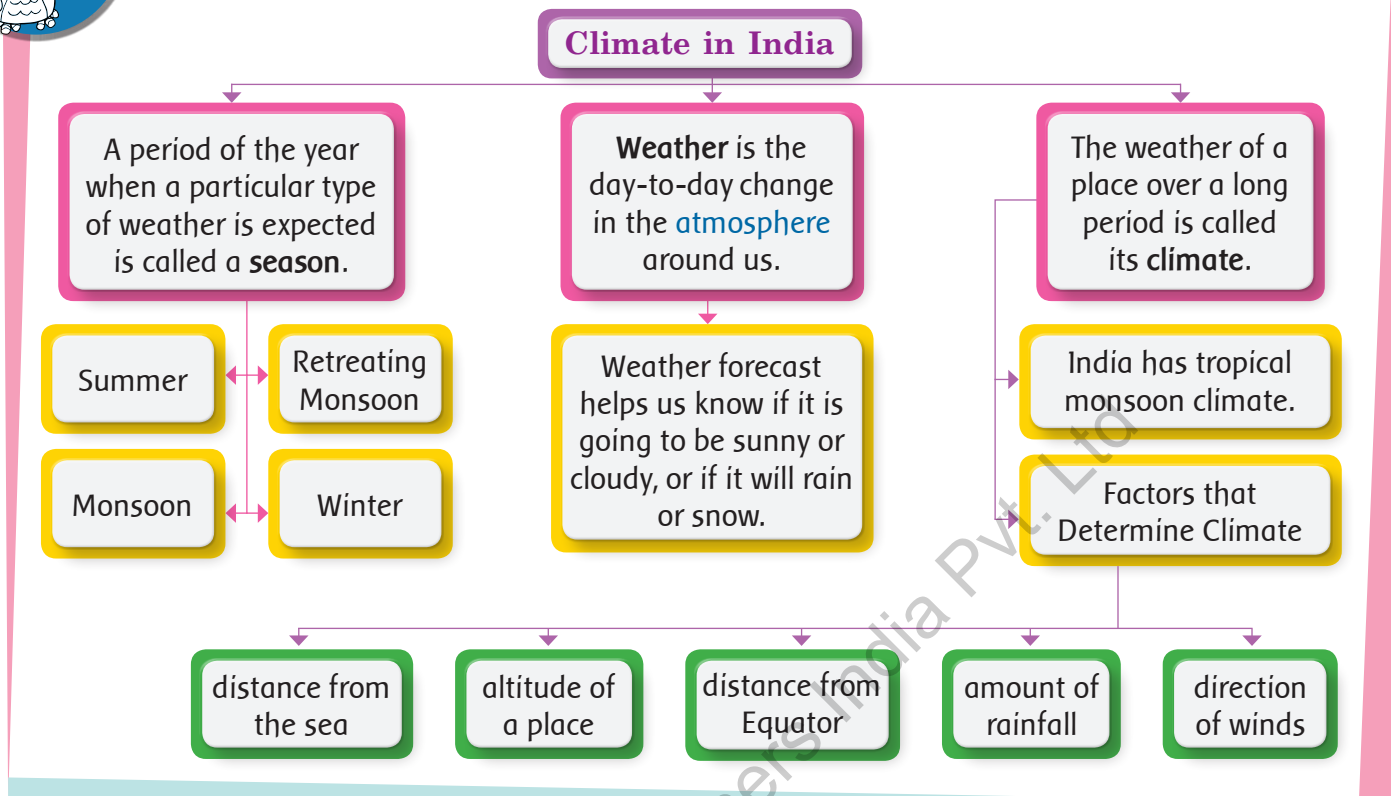
.....





## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## WHAT IS WEATHER?



Weather is the day-to-day change in the **atmosphere** around us. The weather of a place may change continuously. Weather may even change within a few hours in a day. Thus, the weather tells us about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind, snow and temperature of a particular place at a certain time.

You may have heard the weather news on television and radio, or seen it on the Internet. The information on how the weather will be the next day or in the near future is known as a **weather forecast**. A weather



## Learning Tip

STUDY SKILLS

**temperature** = hot, cold  
**rainfall** = rain  
**wind** = windy, breezy, no wind



## Word to Know

**atmosphere**: the blanket of air that surrounds the Earth



forecast is helpful for many people whose work is affected by the weather. For example, a farmer may want to know about the temperature at the time of sowing seeds. Weather forecast also warns people about storms, heavy rainfall and bad weather conditions of a region.



a weekly weather forecast as seen on the Internet

## Let's Talk About

### RESEARCH SKILLS

## Discussion

Weather forecasts help us in planning our activities for the next few days. Do you know which institution in India is involved in weather forecasting? Find the answer and discuss with your classmates.

## WHAT IS CLIMATE?

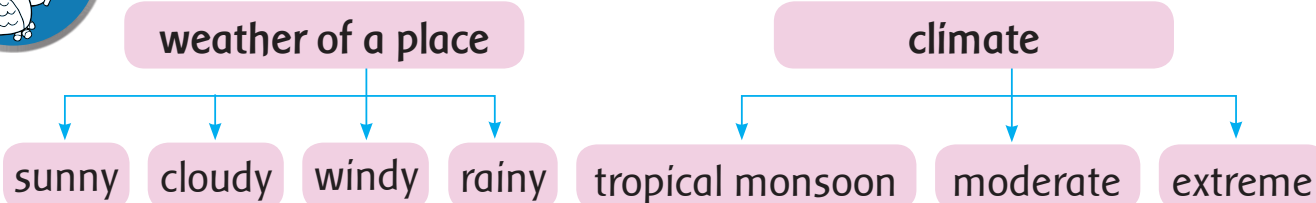
The weather condition of a large area over a long period of time is called its **climate**. A place that gets little or no rainfall over many years will have a dry climate, for example, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. A place that stays cold for most of the year will have a cold climate, for example, Ladakh. The weather of a place changes daily, but the climate of a place may not change for several years.

The climate of a place influences the lifestyle of the people living there—the clothes they wear, the food they eat, the types of houses they build, and the crops they grow. For example, people in Tamil Nadu wear



## Learning Tip

### STUDY SKILLS







## Check Point

## Revision

Read the following sentences. Identify if the sentences denote a weather condition or a climatic condition.

- 1 It was raining in the morning in west Delhi. ....
- 2 Meghalaya receives heavy rainfall every year. ....
- 3 Rice is grown in Kerala because it receives good rainfall every year. ....
- 4 The cricket match was delayed due to sudden rainfall in the evening in Kolkata.  
.....

loose cotton clothes because of its hot and **humid** climate. As Meghalaya receives heavy rainfall every year, the roofs of houses have slopes that do not let the rain stand on the roofs. However, in Rajasthan, which receives very little rainfall, houses have flat roofs so that they can collect rainwater.

### Climate of India

India has the **tropical monsoon climate**. Different factors have given India its unique climate.

- ➡ **Distance from the sea:** Places located near the sea are neither too hot nor too cold, whereas places that are away from the sea have an extreme type of climate—very hot in summer and very cold in winter. For example, Goa is neither too hot nor too cold throughout the year, whereas Delhi is very hot during summer and very cold in winter.
- ➡ **Altitude of a place:** Places that are located at higher altitudes such as hill stations in the Himalayas experience colder climate than the other parts of the country.
- ➡ **Direction of winds:** Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds coming from hotter regions make a place hot. Winds coming from the sea make a place humid. Such winds have a lot of moisture in them and thus cause rainfall.



### Word to Know

**humid:** when the air has excessive water content and becomes hot and wet in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable





## Zoom In

## Did You Know?

The Siachen Glacier is the coldest place in India with a winter temperature of  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a summer temperature of  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is one of the coldest places in the non-polar world.

## SEASONS IN INDIA

The weather of a place keeps changing throughout the year. The year can be divided into four periods, wherein each period experiences a particular type of weather most of the time. These periods of the year that experience different types of weather are called the **seasons**.

India has four major seasons—

-  **Summer** (March– May);
-  **Monsoon** (June–September);
-  **Retreating Monsoon** (October–November);
-  **Winter** (December–February).



heavy rain in Mumbai

All these seasons together form the climate of a region. However, because of a variety of physical features in India, there are many variations within one season in the country. For example, during the monsoon season, while the coasts of Maharashtra and Kerala receive heavy rain, the state of Rajasthan remains almost dry.

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

Weather is the day-to-day change in the atmosphere around us. ☐

The weather condition of a large area over a long period of time is called its climate. ☐

India has the tropical monsoon climate. ☐

Some of the factors determining the climate of India are—distance of the place from the sea, altitude of the place and direction of winds. ☐

There are four major seasons in India—summer, monsoon, retreating monsoon and winter. ☐





## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Solve the given double puzzle.

- Unscramble the letters to form the words that you read about in the chapter.
- Take the letters that appear in the boxes and unscramble them to form the final word.

REEHATW

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

LACTIEM

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SOANESS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MUDHI

--	--	--	--	--	--

LATTIDEU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

1 2 3 4 5

### II. Match the following.

- |                       |                          |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. weather            | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. usual weather of a place for a long period of time |
| 2. climate            | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. expected weather in near future                    |
| 3. weather forecast   | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. season in India                                    |
| 4. tropical monsoon   | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. day-to-day change in the atmosphere around us      |
| 5. retreating monsoon | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. climate of India                                   |

### III. Choose the correct option.

- The weather of a place may ..... continuously.  
a. change      b. not change      c. rotate      d. skip
- The ..... of a place influences the lifestyle of the people living there.  
a. weather      b. climate      c. temperature      d. heat
- People in ..... wear loose cotton clothes because of its hot and humid climate.  
a. Meghalaya      b. Ladakh      c. Tamil Nadu      d. Goa
- ..... in Rajasthan has a dry climate.  
a. Jaisalmer      b. Amritsar      c. Delhi      d. Ambala

#### IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is weather?
2. What is weather forecasting? Is it helpful?
3. What is climate?
4. Does climate influence the lifestyle of people?
5. What is the duration of summer in India?

#### V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Monsoon is a season in India. Can you tell three ways in which this season affects the lives of people in India?







### Activity Corner

PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

#### Data Handling and Analysis

##### Weather Chart

Make a 'My Weather Chart' of your city for a week using the table given below. First, write the name of the season. You can note down the temperature from the local newspaper for a week. Also, note down the highest and the lowest temperature of the week. Analyse the type of weather you are experiencing.

Days	Sunshine	Cloud	Rain	Wind	Snow/ Fog	Temperature
						
Sunday						
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						

##### Use the Atlas!

Use an atlas to identify the maps that show temperature and rainfall in India. What types of maps are these?

##### Let's Explore

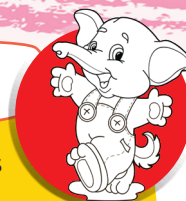
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/whatisweather/>

ICT SKILLS



# 5 Natural Resources

## Big Idea

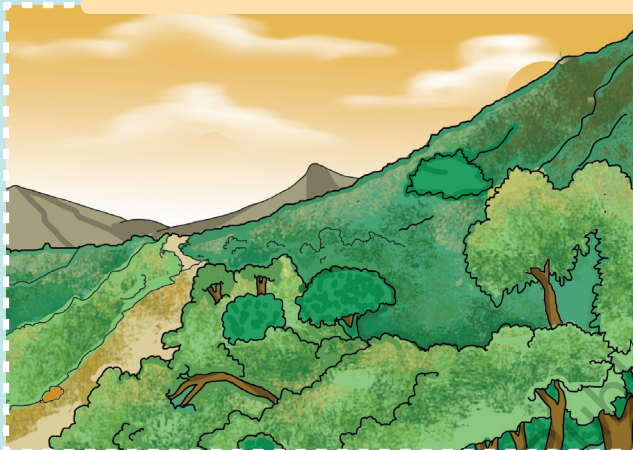


- ◆ meaning of natural resources
- ◆ types of natural resources—renewable and non-renewable
- ◆ conservation of resources
- ◆ water resources



## Let's Get Started

The Earth is a storehouse of natural resources.



Water is one of the most essential natural resource for the survival of human beings.



Water is essential for agriculture and irrigation.



It is also used for drinking, cooking and other domestic purposes.

### THINKING AND REASONING

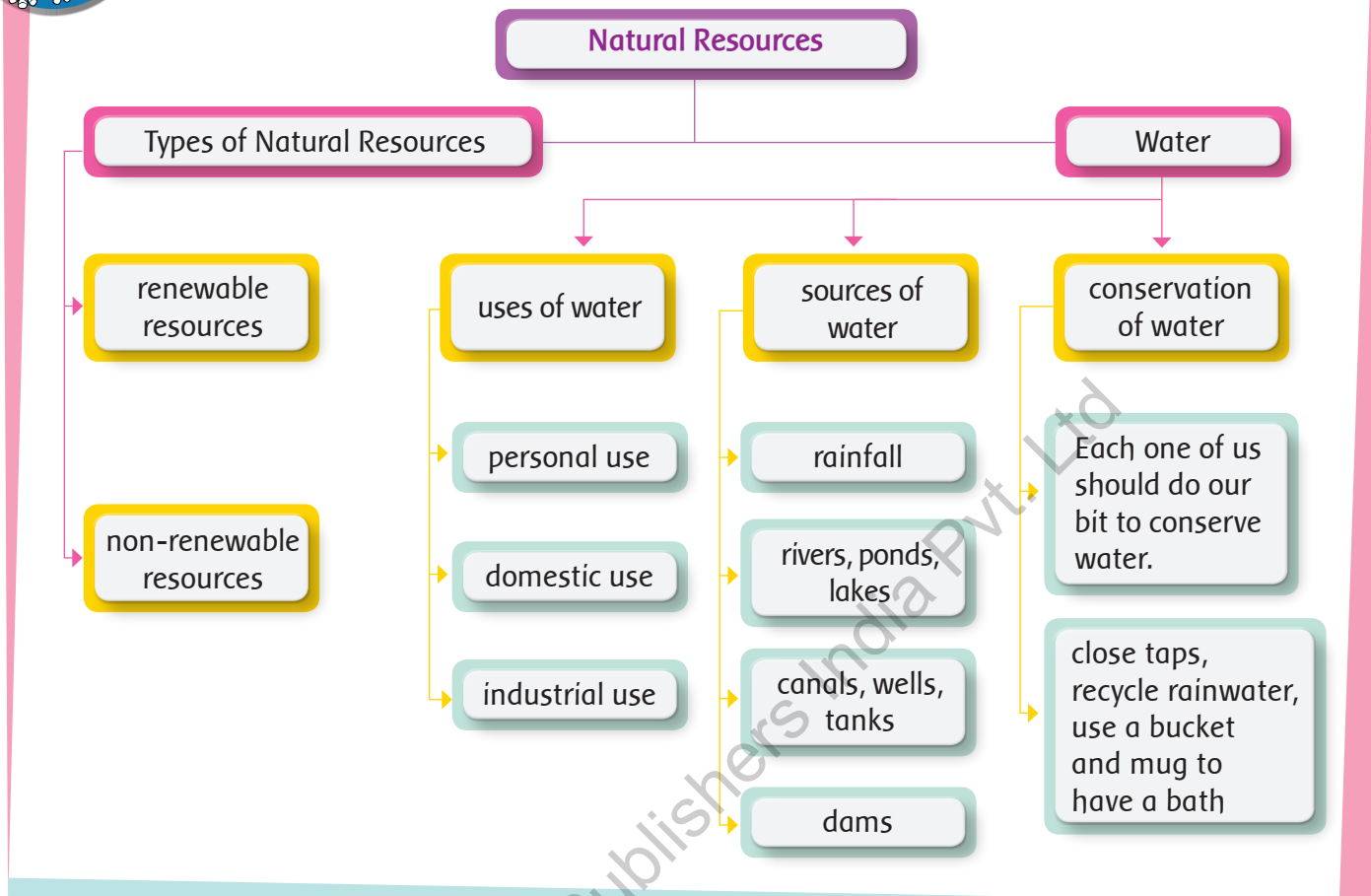
List two famous water bodies you have visited in your life. Where do you think the water in these water bodies come from?

.....  
.....



## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



Nature has gifted us with many useful things such as air, water, minerals, plants, animals, birds and so on. These valuable and useful substances found in nature are called **natural resources**.

### TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are of two types— **renewable resources** and **non-renewable resources**.

Renewable resources replace themselves by natural processes, so that they are never completely used up, such as soil and water.

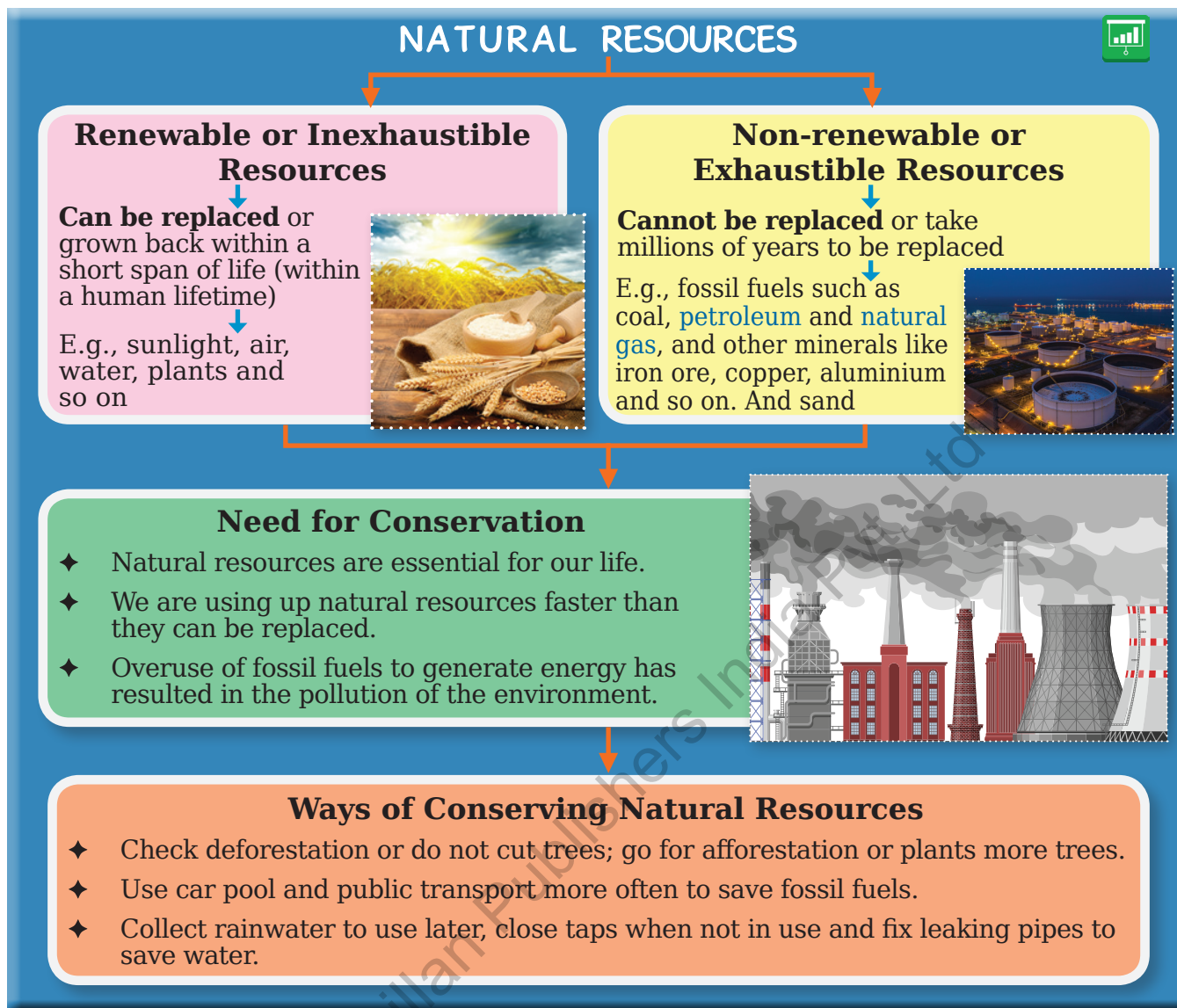
However, non-renewable resources

exist in limited amounts and cannot be replaced easily, such as minerals.



*Natural resources include wildlife, jungles, water and air.*





## Zoom In

Petroleum, coal and natural gas are known as **fossil fuels**. Fossil fuels are formed over millions of years from the remains of plants and animals. They are non-renewable natural resources as they take many years to form.

## Did You Know?



*the Jharia coal mine in Jharkhand*



## Words to Know

**petroleum**: oil found under the ground or under the bottom of the sea and used for making petrol for cars and chemical products

**natural gas**: a gas that is found inside the Earth and that can be used for heating or cooking

## NATURAL RESOURCES—WATER

Human beings, plants and animals need water to live. Most of the Earth's surface is covered with water. It is also known as the **Blue Planet** because the water makes it look blue from space. However, only 2.8 per cent of this water is freshwater that can be used by humans. The rest (97.2 per cent) is salty and not fit for use. Therefore, the amount of freshwater is scarce and must be used wisely.

### Sources of Water

Rainwater is the main source of freshwater on Earth. A large amount of rainwater flows into ponds, lakes and rivers. This is known as **surface water**.

The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called **underground water**. It can be taken out by digging open wells, tube wells and hand pumps.



Rainfall is an important source of fresh water in India.

### Uses of Water

Water is used for personal/domestic uses such as drinking, bathing, cooking, washing and so on. It is used for irrigation in agriculture. Water is also used for **industrial** purposes such as extracting natural gas from rocks, paper-making and other industrial processes.



### Activity

Find the new words you have learnt in this chapter in the given grid.

T	S	U	N	L	I	G	H	T	H
E	D	R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E
W	A	T	E	R	L	I	D	L	K
B	M	G	A	W	O	Q	Q	C	J
R	S	N	A	T	U	R	A	L	C



### Word to Know

**industrial:** related to production of goods in factories



## Use of Water in Irrigation

Farmers need water to **irrigate** their fields and ensure that their crops grow well. They get water for irrigation through water tanks, canals, dams and so on. The water stored in dams is used for the generation of electricity, irrigation and other purposes as well. These dams, therefore, are also called multi-purpose projects. Some important multi-purpose projects in India are—Bhakra-Nangal Dam built on the Satluj River and Damodar Valley Project on the Damodar River.

Farmers in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and other states use water pumps to irrigate their fields.



Indira Gandhi Canal is a very important source of irrigation for the farmers in Rajasthan.



In India, farmers dig ditches so that rainwater can flow into the fields.

Bhakra-Nangal Dam built on the Satluj River is a multi-purpose project.



Taanka is a raised platform with a small opening to fetch water. It is a traditional form of rainwater harvesting, practised for multiple purposes in Rajasthan.



### Word to Know

**irrigate:** to bring water to land through a system of pipes and ditches in order to make crops grow

These days, **sprinklers** and **drip irrigation** have also been adopted by some Indian farmers. A piece of equipment used for automatically watering agricultural farms and plants in a controlled manner is called a sprinkler. It is like artificial rainfall and the method is called sprinkler irrigation.

In drip irrigation, pipes are laid along the ground so that they are near to the soil and roots of the plants. Water drips out from these pipes and keeps the soil moist. Drip irrigation helps in reducing the wastage of water.









*a sprinkler spraying water on the plants*

### Conservation of Water

The shortage of water is a growing problem in many parts of the country. Additionally, the dumping of waste from industries and **sewage** from big cities pollute water bodies and harm marine life. Therefore, each one of us should do our bit to conserve water.



*Rainwater harvesting is a simple way in which you can collect rainwater for future usage.*

-  Do not leave the taps open when you are not using water.
-  Use a bucket instead of a shower to take a bath.
-  Store rainwater for future use.
-  Throw tissue paper into the waste basket rather than flushing it.
-  Fix the leaks in pipes in the kitchen, bathroom or any other place at home.
-  Factories must treat the polluted water before releasing it into a water body.



### Word to Know

**sewage:** waste substances, especially waste from people's bodies, removed from houses and other buildings by a system of large underground pipes called sewers





## An Extra Mile

RESEARCH SKILLS

Project

Do you know paper comes from the trees? A lot of water is also used in making paper. Use the Internet to find out how paper is made and make a chart.

## Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people. ☐

Some resources are renewable, which means they can be replaced or grown back. ☐

Some resources are non-renewable. They cannot be replaced, or they take a very long time to be replaced or to grow back. ☐

Only 2.8 per cent of the water available on the Earth is freshwater, which can be used by humans. ☐

Rainfall is the main source of freshwater. ☐

Water is used for domestic needs, for irrigation in agriculture and also for industrial processes. ☐

Building dams on rivers is a very effective way to store water for various purposes. ☐

Water is a valuable resource, therefore, we should not waste it. ☐



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

I. Match the following.



- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. air           | <input type="checkbox"/> a. multi-purpose project  |
| 2. coal          | <input type="checkbox"/> b. renewable resource     |
| 3. Bhakra-Nangal | <input type="checkbox"/> c. non-renewable resource |
| 4. afforestation | <input type="checkbox"/> d. store rainwater        |
| 5. conservation  | <input type="checkbox"/> e. planting of more trees |

## II. Categorise the following as renewable and non-renewable.



Name of Resources	Type of Resources	Name of Resources	Type of Resources
a field of corn		sunlight	
coconut oil		trees in a forest	
coal		fish in the ocean	
diesel		wind	
petroleum		sand on a beach	

## III. Rectify the following sentences.



1. Renewable resources exist in limited amounts and cannot be replaced easily.
2. We are using up natural resources slower than they can be replaced.
3. Only 97.2 per cent of the water available on the Earth can be used by humans.
4. The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called surface water.
5. Drip irrigation helps in increasing the wastage of water.

## IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a natural resource?
2. Why do we need to conserve resources?
3. What are the uses of water?
4. What is drip irrigation?
5. What steps can be followed to conserve water?

## V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Underground water is an important source of water in India. However, for the last few years, the level of underground water is decreasing due to rise in population and growth of industries. If this goes on, can we say that water will continue to be a renewable resource? How can we ensure that underground water remains a renewable resource?





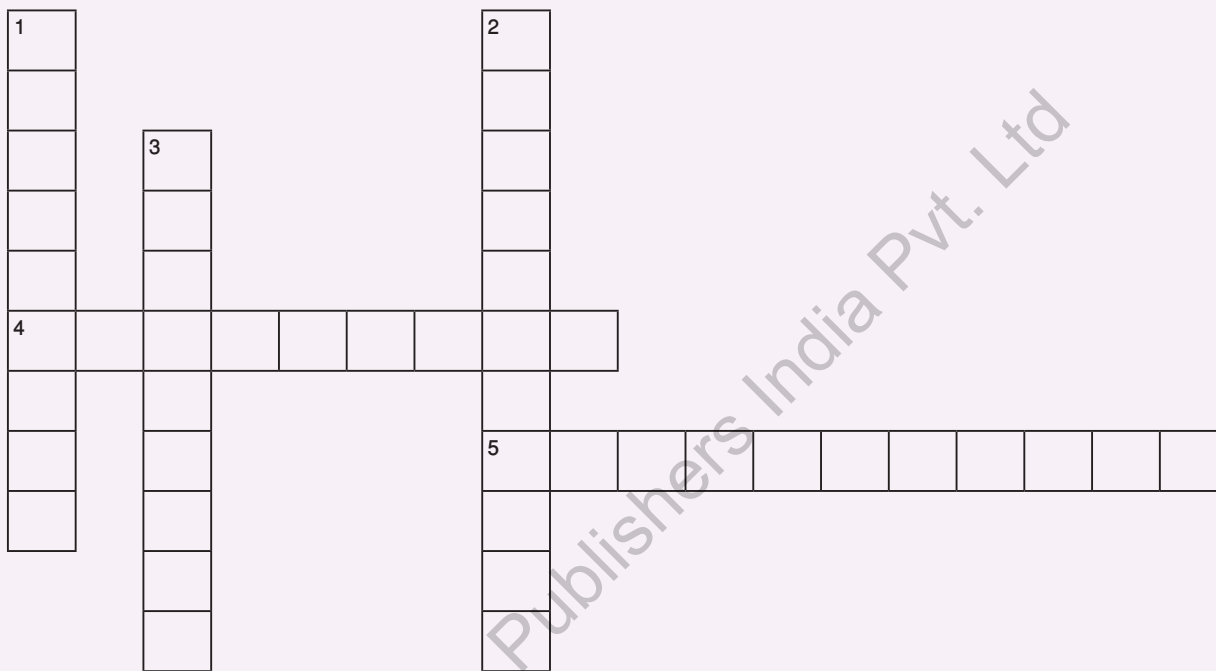
## Activity Corner

### Problem Solving Skills

#### Activity

Think of different ways in which we use natural resources in our daily lives. Make a list of the things you have used since morning. You may start with the water used for brushing, bathing, and so on. In how many of these things, one or more natural resource has been used?

Fill in the blanks to complete the given crossword puzzle.



- Across**
4. .... resources replace themselves by natural processes.
  5. The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called ..... water.
- Down**
1. .... must treat the polluted water before releasing it into a water body.
  2. Petroleum, coal and natural gas are known as .....
  3. .... is our main source of freshwater on the Earth.

#### Value Check

Yamini thinks we should use resources the way we want and not worry much about the future generations. In future, people will take care of themselves. Zubin thinks we should live well but use resources wisely so that future generations may not suffer because of our misuse. Whom do you agree with, and why?

#### Let's Explore

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/natural-resource/399553>

ICT SKILLS

# 6 Soil and Mineral Resources of India

## Big Idea

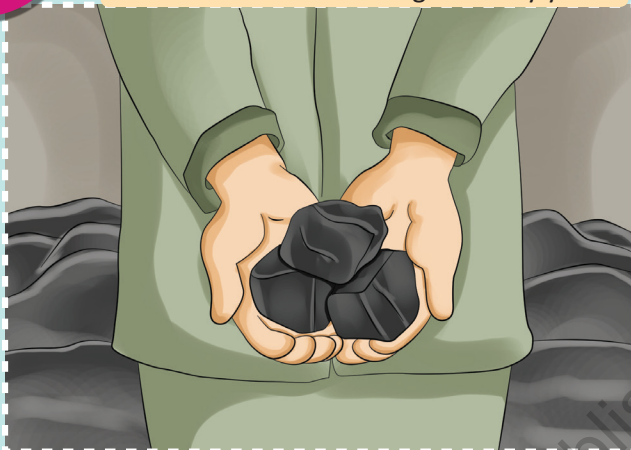


- ◆ soil—uses and types
- ◆ conservation of soil
- ◆ minerals and their uses
- ◆ important minerals found in India
- ◆ conservation of minerals

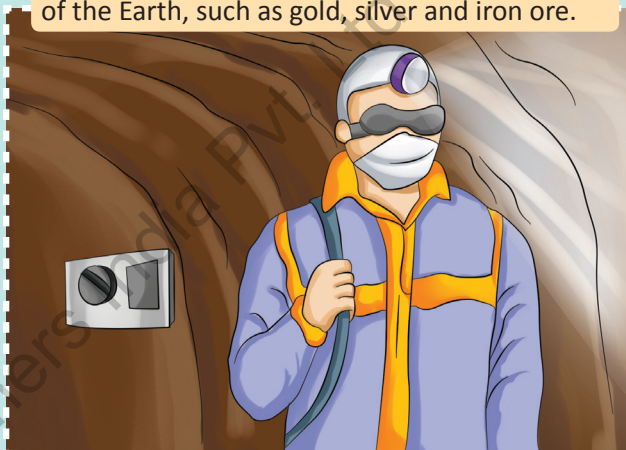
### Let's Get Started



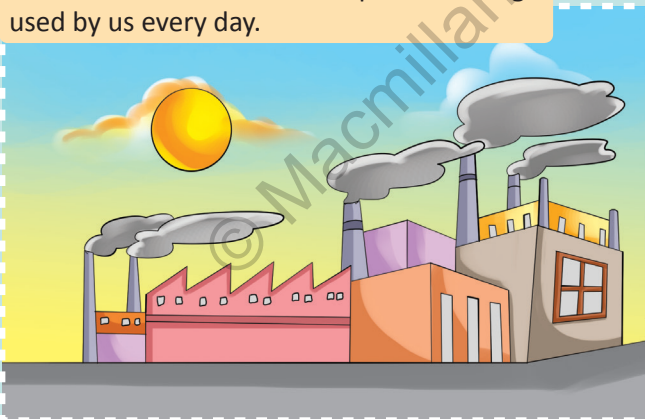
Humans have been mining for many years.



The miners help us access the natural resources of the Earth, such as gold, silver and iron ore.



Many industries use natural resources such as iron ore and aluminium to produce things used by us every day.



All activities related to mining and industrial production depend upon humans to function properly.

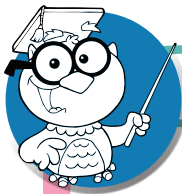
#### ANALYTICAL SKILLS

Name few mineral resources used in your house daily.

.....

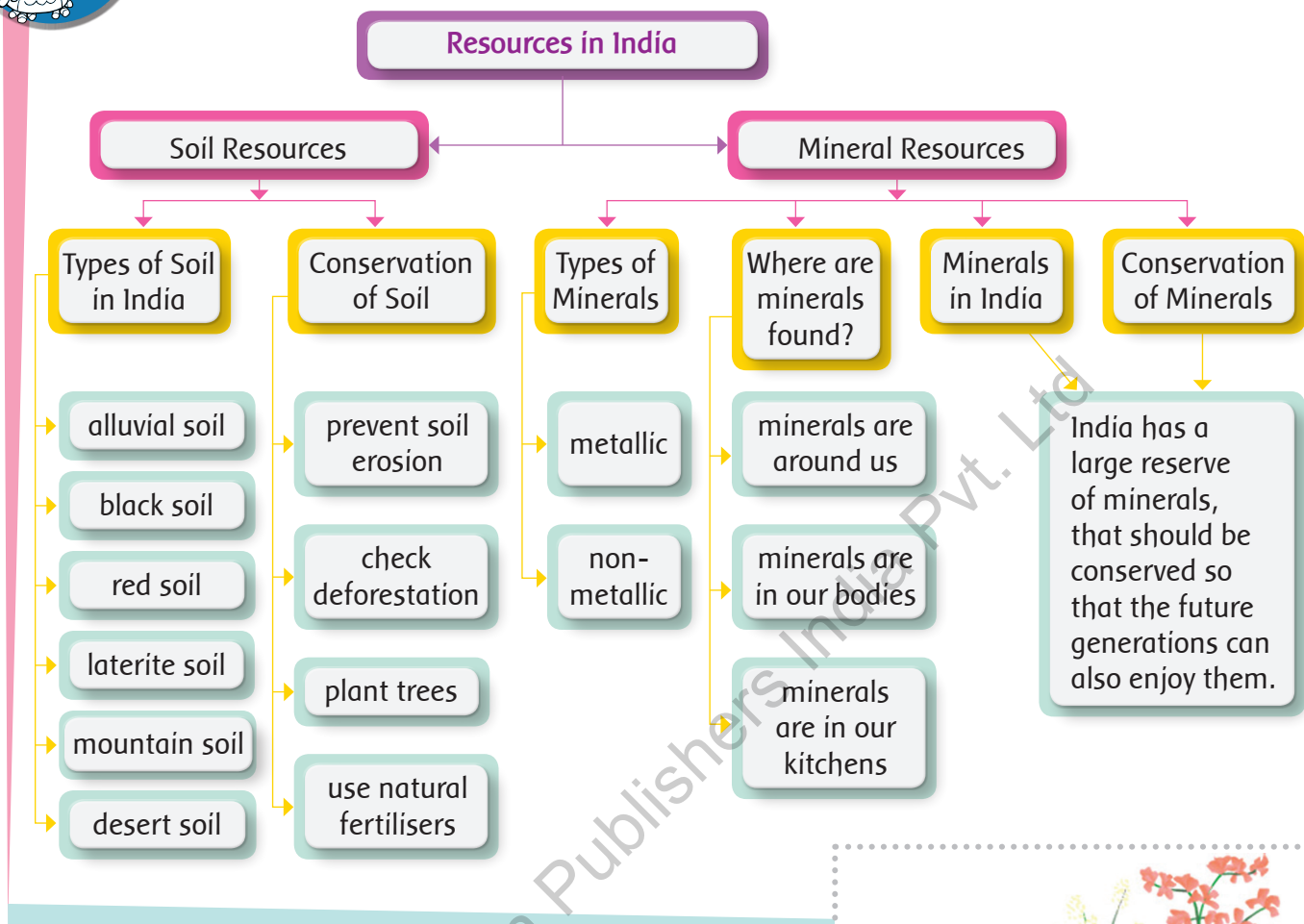
.....





## We Shall Learn

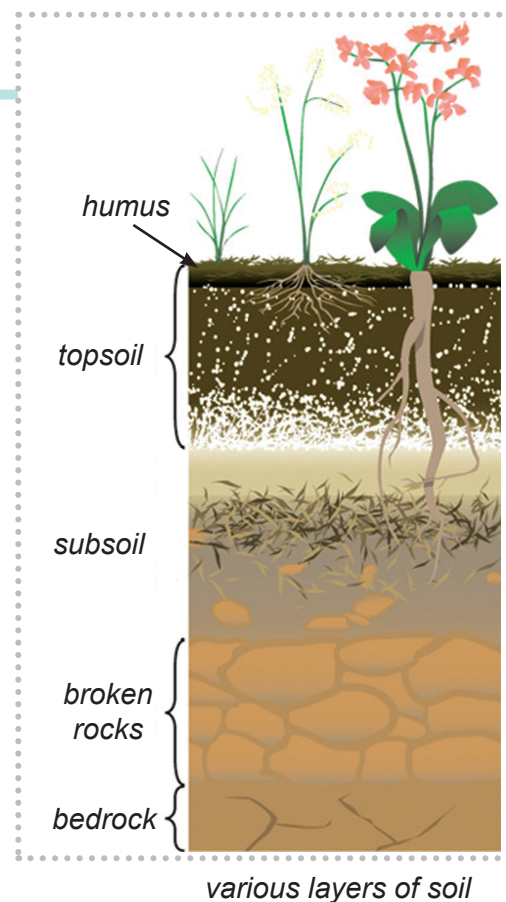
ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



**Rocks** are hard solid materials that form the upper layer of the Earth. Rocks are composed of one or more minerals. The breakdown of rocks leads to the formation of soil. Soil is necessary for plants to grow, and both humans and animals depend on soil for food.

## SOIL RESOURCES

Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface. It is formed by the breaking up of rocks into small pieces by the action



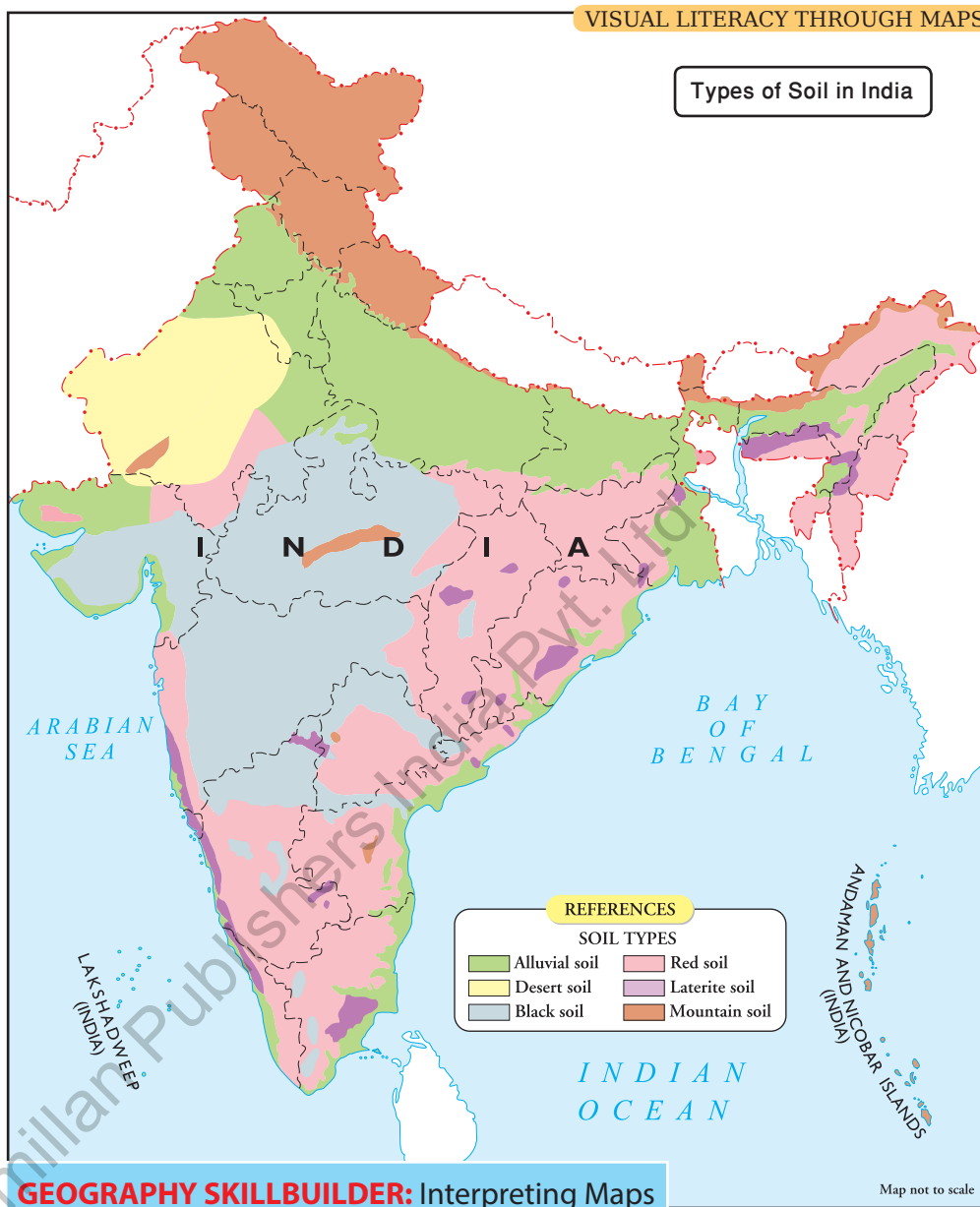
various layers of soil

of the Sun, wind and water. These smaller pieces of rocks are further broken down to form soil and carried by wind and water from one place to another. The entire process of soil formation takes hundreds of years.

Soil contains air, water, sand, pebbles, clay and so on. As rocks contain minerals, the soil formed out of these rocks contains minerals too.

### Types of Soil in India

There are different types of rocks present all over India. Therefore, different types of soil are found in our country.



#### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- Name the states that have desert soil.



### Zoom In







#### Did You Know?

The zircon crystals, one of the oldest rocks of the world, were found in Kendujhar in Odisha. These are about 4.24 billion years old. They are older than the first documented rocks of the world.



*zircon crystals*



Types of Soil	Characteristics	Crops Grown in the Soil
 <i>alluvial soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is formed by the soil and small pieces of rocks carried and deposited by rivers originating in the Himalayas.</li> <li>It is very fertile and rich in <b>humus</b>.</li> <li>It is found in the plains of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.</li> </ul>	rice, wheat, maize and sugar cane
 <i>black soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is dark grey or black in colour.</li> <li>It is found in the northern and western parts of the Deccan plateau.</li> </ul>	cotton, millet and sugar cane
 <i>red soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soil is red in colour.</li> <li>It is not very good for cultivation. Crops can be grown with the help of <b>fertilisers</b>.</li> <li>It is found mainly in the southern and eastern parts of the Deccan Plateau.</li> </ul>	groundnuts, millet, pulses and tobacco
 <i>laterite soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is formed due to the washing away of minerals from the soil due to heavy rainfall.</li> <li>Some crops grow well with the help of <b>manures</b>.</li> <li>It is mainly found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Assam.</li> </ul>	tea, coffee and rubber
 <i>mountain soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As compared to the higher parts of mountains, the areas on the lower altitudes of the mountains have more fertile soil.</li> <li>It is found in the mountains and hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.</li> </ul>	crops such as wheat, maize, barley and tea; fruits such as apples, pear and plum
 <i>desert soil</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The soil is dry and sandy and not good for growing crops.</li> <li>It is mainly found in the desert regions of Rajasthan.</li> </ul>	dates, millet, barley and maize



## Words to Know

**humus:** remains of dead plants that decompose and improve the health of the soil by adding nutrients to it, mainly nitrogen

**fertiliser:** a natural or chemical substance added to soil in order to help plants grow

**manure:** solid waste from farm animals, often mixed with other substances and used on crops to help them grow

## CONSERVATION OF SOIL

Sometimes, the top layer of the soil, which is usually the most fertile layer, gets carried away by strong winds and heavy rainfall. This process by which the top layer of soil is removed is known as

**soil erosion**. Soil erosion reduces the fertility of soil. Clearing of forests for agriculture and construction of houses harmfully affect the soil as well.



*We need to maintain the fertility of soil.*



*Roots of trees and plants hold the top layer of the soil and help in preventing erosion.*

It is essential to conserve soil. Soil is necessary for our food requirements. Trees and plants hold the top layer of soil with their roots. Thus, we should check deforestation and plant more trees.

Farmers must use natural fertilisers, such as cow dung and compost for growing crops because chemical fertilisers are harmful for the soil. Growing the same crop in a particular area for a long time also reduces soil fertility. Therefore, farmers must grow different crops one after another on the same land.

## MINERAL RESOURCES

Minerals are substances that are naturally present in the Earth and are used by humans for their various needs. Minerals that are found deep underneath the Earth's surface are dug out through huge holes. These holes are called **mines**. The process of digging minerals is called **mining**.

### Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals



Minerals are of two types—**metallic minerals** and **non-metallic minerals**. The minerals from which we get metals are called metallic minerals.





Metals are hard, usually shiny substances that exist naturally in the Earth. Iron, copper, gold, silver, tin and aluminium are examples of metals. Many things that you see around you, such as door knobs, latches, utensils, bridges and scissors are all made out of metallic minerals.



a rock face that contains iron

However, all minerals are not metals. There are some minerals such as limestone, mica, coal, salt, diamonds, mineral oil or petroleum and natural gas which are non-metallic minerals. They are not hard and do not shine.

### Uses of Minerals

The table below shows how we use minerals every day.







	The steel used in our buildings is made with iron.		Fruits and vegetables are good sources of potassium, magnesium and other minerals that our body needs.
	Bricks are made using rocks and minerals such as sand, clay and limestone.		Clay pottery, <b>porcelain</b> dishes and glasses too, are made from rocks and minerals.
	Pavements by the side of roads are made of concrete, which is a mixture of crushed rocks and limestone.		The countertops in some kitchens are made of granite.
	Calcium found in milk helps us build strong and healthy bones.		



### Word to Know

**porcelain:** a hard shiny white substance used for making expensive dishes, cups and decorations

## Minerals in India

Minerals	Major States in India	Uses
 iron	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron is used to make steel.</li> <li>Iron and steel are used for making utensils, tools, machines, railway coaches, engines, cars, buses and bridges.</li> </ul>
 copper	Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copper is mainly used for electrical wiring.</li> <li>Copper is also used for making certain tools and utensils.</li> </ul>
 coal	Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coal is used for cooking and heating.</li> <li>Coal is also used for producing electricity and running machines in factories.</li> </ul>
 petroleum	Mumbai High off the coast of Mumbai, Assam, Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petroleum is used for making plastics and cosmetics.</li> <li>Petrol and diesel obtained from petroleum are used for running vehicles. Kerosene is used for cooking and other purposes.</li> </ul>
 aluminium	Odisha and Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminium is used for making aircraft and building materials.</li> </ul>
 limestone	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limestone is used in making cement.</li> </ul>

## Conservation of Minerals

These mineral resources are limited and take millions of years to form. They are, therefore, non-renewable. Some of the ways to conserve our mineral resources are listed below.

- ➡ We can reduce the use of petrol and diesel by using public transport such as bus and the metro.



➡ We can take turns to drive each other to office by working out car pools with neighbours to save fuel.

➡ A large amount of coal is used to make electricity. We must save electricity to preserve coal.

➡ We must use alternate sources of energy such as sunlight, wind and water to generate electricity.



*Wind energy is an alternate source of energy.*

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface formed by the breaking up of rocks into tiny pieces by the action of the Sun, wind and water. ☐

In India, there are six types of soil—alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil. ☐

Minerals are substances that are naturally present in the Earth and are used by humans to meet their various needs. ☐

Minerals are of two types—metallic and non-metallic minerals. ☐

India is a large storehouse of both metallic and non-metallic minerals. ☐

We need to conserve soil and minerals for future use. ☐



## Let's Recall

### I. Rearrange the jumbled words.

1. ALLVIALU .....
2. ERONOIS .....
3. GINMIN .....
4. LATEETIR .....
5. METAICLL .....



## Exercises



## II. Rectify the following sentences.



1. Humus is the top layer of the Earth's surface.
2. Laterite soil is dark grey or black in colour.
3. Mountain soil is mainly found in areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
4. The minerals from which we get metals are called non-metallic minerals.
5. Iron found in milk helps us build strong and healthy bones.

## III. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.



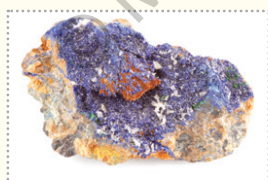
1. All minerals are metals.
2. Limestone is found in Jharkhand.
3. Coal is used for cooking and heating.
4. Petroleum is a mineral oil.
5. Iron is found in New Delhi.

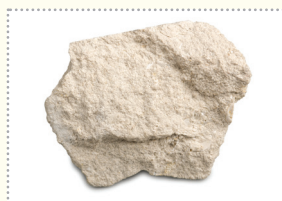
## IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different types of soil found in India?
2. What causes soil erosion?
3. Why should farmers grow different crops one after another on the same land?
4. What are metallic minerals?
5. Identify the following images:

a.



b.



c.



## V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Your parents always ask you to switch off lights and fans when you leave a room. Is it important to follow this? Why, or why not?





## Activity Corner



### Research and Analytical Skills

#### Activity

India is using a number of alternate sources of energy such as sunlight, wind and water to generate electricity. Find out the places in the country where these alternate sources of energy are being used. Select any one of them and prepare a chart based on the following points:

- ➡ What source of energy is being used?
- ➡ Where in the country are these sources of energy being used?
- ➡ What are its advantages?

#### Be a Geographer

On a political map of India, mark the states where iron, copper, coal and petroleum are found. Make your own legend of the minerals mentioned here. You may use a black dot for iron, an orange circle for copper and so on.

#### Value Check

Form groups of four students each. Discuss and list the advantages of using car pool to go from one place to another. Get this list checked by your teacher. Stick your lists in the parking area of your school and where you live.

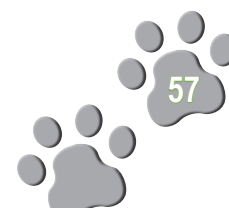
#### Let's Explore

<https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Resources-and-power>

ICT SKILLS

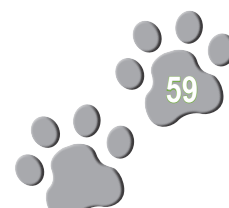
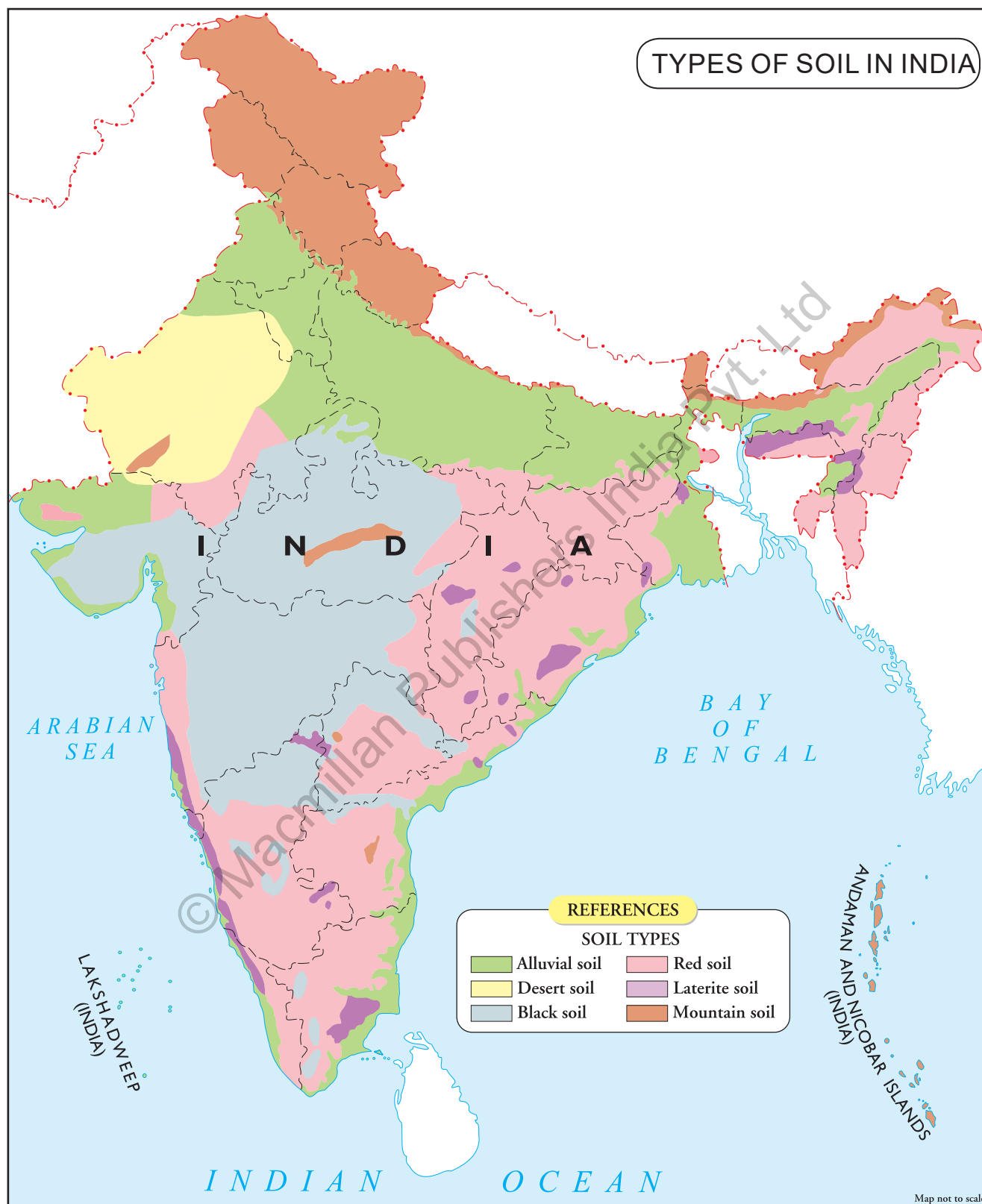


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# 7 Forests and Wildlife in India

## Big Idea



- ◆ What is a forest?
- ◆ types of forests
- ◆ uses of forests
- ◆ conservation of forests and wildlife

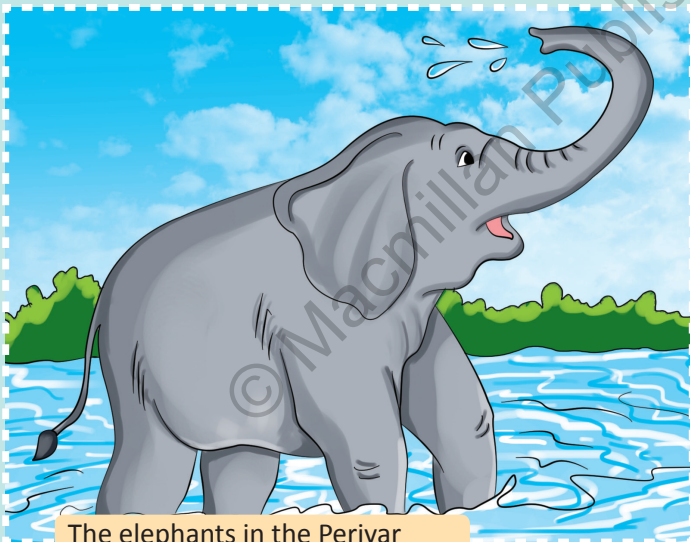
### Let's Get Started



India is home to few of the most beautiful forests in the world.



Look! This is the famous Asiatic Lion of the Gir Forest in Gujarat.



The elephants in the Periyar National Park are having a blast!



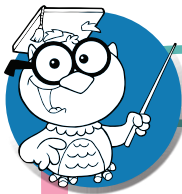
Many tourists visit the forests and national parks to look at these majestic creatures.

#### OBSERVATION SKILLS

What is the national animal of India? Name one thing that we use has the image of our national animal.

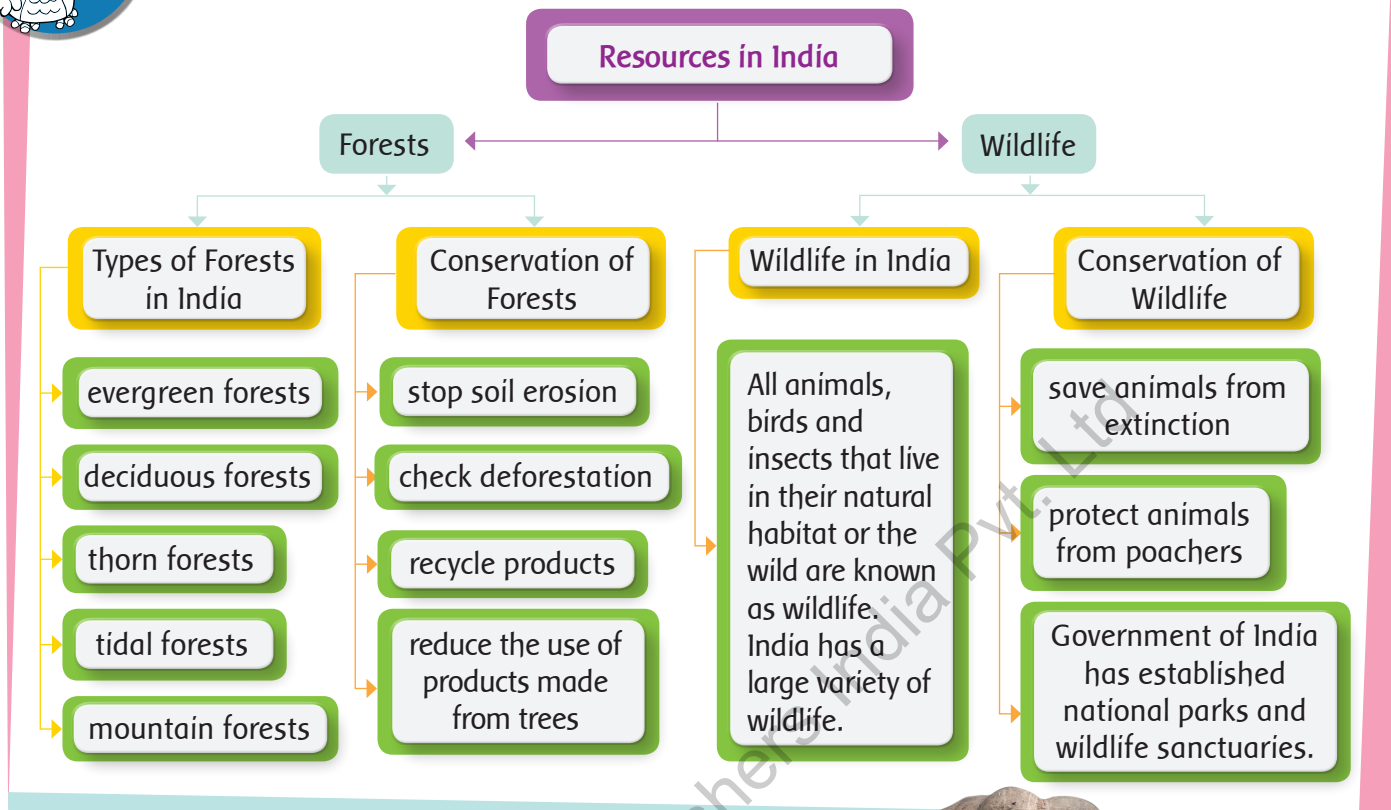
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



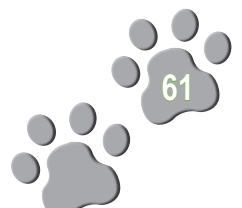
 A **forest** is a large area where different types of trees, plants, shrubs, creepers and grasses grow together. It also has a number of wild animals. Another important fact about a forest is that it grows naturally. It is different from a park or an agricultural field where we plant trees and crops.



*an elephant in the Bandipur National Park*

## TYPES OF FORESTS IN INDIA

The kinds of trees that grow in a forest depend on the type of soil, climate and physical features of a place. India has diverse landforms, soil and climate. Therefore, different types of forests are found in India.





## Evergreen Forests

### AREA

In India, the evergreen forests are found in the hills of the north-east region, on the slopes of the Western Ghats, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

### DESCRIPTION

The trees found in evergreen forests remain green throughout the year. There is no particular season during which the trees shed their leaves. Some common trees found here are **ebony**, **mahogany** and **rosewood**.



*a thick evergreen forest in the Western Ghats, India*

## Deciduous Forests



*teak trees growing in a forest*

### AREA

In India, deciduous forests are found along the foothills of the Himalayas and some parts of the Peninsular Plateau. Some of the key states include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and parts of Maharashtra.

### DESCRIPTION

The deciduous forests are less dense and trees shed their leaves at a particular time of the year. **Teak**, **sal**, **sheesham**, **neem** and **peepul** are common examples of deciduous trees.

## Thorn Forests

### AREA

The Thorn forests are mostly found in the desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

### DESCRIPTION

Thorn forests have thorny shrubs and bushes and a few short, thorny trees. **Keekar**, **khair**, **cactus** and **date palms** are the common plants found in these forests.



*a thorn forest in Rajasthan*

## Tidal Forests



*Sundarbans, a tidal forest*

### AREA

The Ganga-Brahmaputra **Delta** in West Bengal is covered with tidal forests called the **Sundarbans**.

### DESCRIPTION

Tidal forests, also known as **mangrove** forests, are found in the coastal areas where rivers meet the sea. The **sundari** tree is very common in this region.

## Mountain Forests

### AREA

Mountain forests are found in the higher regions of the Himalayas.

### DESCRIPTION

Mountain forests mostly have **coniferous** trees — tall trees with needle-shaped leaves. Pine, deodar, spruce and fir are the common trees of these forests.



*a pine branch with needle-like leaves*

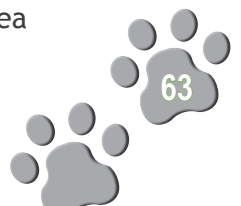
Forests are useful to us in many ways. The trees in the forests provide us with timber for making houses and furniture, firewood for cooking, wood pulp for paper, rubber, gum, resins for paints, medicines and many other things. Trees in forests also give us clean air to breathe, and keep the surrounding areas cool. The roots of the trees in the forests hold the soil together and prevent soil erosion.



### Words to Know

**mangrove:** a tropical tree that grows beside water and has roots that begin above the ground

**delta:** an area where a river divides into several smaller rivers that flow into the sea





## CONSERVATION OF FORESTS

Forests are disappearing from our planet. All around the world, trees are being cut down too quickly for the Earth to regenerate new forests. Cutting down of trees and forests is called **deforestation**, which is being done to get more and more land for farming, building houses, roads and bridges, and so on. It is important to conserve forests because:

- ➡ Roots of trees absorb water. However, if trees are cut, the soil can no longer absorb water. Therefore, when heavy rains occur, the water remains on the top of the soil resulting in floods.
- ➡ In hilly regions, if there are no trees, the moving water during the rain washes away the top layer of the soil. Without this top layer of soil, which is full of nutrition, plants and trees do not grow properly. The soil becomes loose and causes **landslides**.
- ➡ Homes of thousands of birds, animals and insects are lost due to deforestation.

We must also remember the three words that are important for conserving any natural resource. These are '**reduce**', '**reuse**' and '**recycle**', also known as the **3Rs**. We must reduce the use of products that are made from trees. If we do this, fewer trees will be cut down to make new products. We must recycle products, such as paper, books and cardboard boxes, and reuse them.



*The cutting down of trees is harmful for the environment.*



### Words to Know

**landslide:** a heavy fall of earth and rocks down the side of a mountain or steep slope

**recycle:** to treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again



## WILDLIFE IN INDIA

All animals, birds and insects that live in their natural habitat or the wild are known as **wildlife**. India has a large variety of wildlife.

In the forests located in the north and the east of India, there are animals such as elephants, rhinos, tigers, deer, and so on. Animals such as leopards, tigers, bears, wild boars and wild buffaloes live in the deciduous forests. A large variety of fish, water birds and reptiles are found in India's rivers and lakes.

India is famous for its Asiatic lions, found in the Gir Forest in Gujarat. The famous Royal Bengal Tiger is found in the Sundarbans in West Bengal. The largest number of one-horned rhinos in the world can be found in the Kaziranga National Park in Assam, India.



*a Royal Bengal Tiger*



*a large adult one horned rhinoceros at Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary in India*

## CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

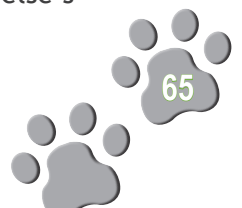
Deforestation is destroying the natural habitat of animals. Human beings hunt and kill animals for their skin, fur, horn and tusk. In the past, wild animals and birds were also hunted for pleasure. As a result, many animals have become **extinct**. There are some animals whose numbers have reduced so much that they might soon disappear from the Earth. These are called **endangered animals**. Though nowadays hunting has been made illegal, animals are still not safe from **poachers**.



### Words to Know

**extinct:** an extinct animal or plant is one that no longer exists

**poacher:** someone who illegally catches or kills animals, birds or fish on someone else's property





## An Extra Mile

RESEARCH SKILLS

Project

Find out about any one scheme or programme initiated by the government for wildlife protection in India.

In order to protect our forests and wildlife, the Government of India has declared many areas and forests as protected areas. Reserved forests, **national parks and wildlife sanctuaries** are all protected areas. The cutting down of trees and killing of any animals is **illegal** in these areas.



Indian bison at the Periyar National Park

Some well-known national parks and sanctuaries are Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Jaldapara National Park in West Bengal, Kaziranga National Park in Assam, Periyar National Park and Tiger Reserve in Kerala and Sariska in Rajasthan.

## Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

The different types of forests found in India are—evergreen forests, deciduous forests, thorn forests, tidal forests and mountain forests. ☐

Forests are useful to us in many ways. ☐

India has a large variety of wildlife. ☐

Many wild animals have become extinct because of illegal hunting and clearing of forests. ☐

The Government of India has marked many forests as reserved forests, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to protect the forests and wildlife in India. ☐



## Words to Know

**national parks and wildlife sanctuaries:** marked areas where plants and wildlife are protected by the government

**illegal:** not allowed by the law



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |              |                          |                     |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. gum       | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. tidal forests    |
| 2. firewood  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. trees            |
| 3. mangroves | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. thorn forests    |
| 4. pine      | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. for cooking      |
| 5. keekar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. mountain forests |

### II. Pick the odd one out.

- |                            |                   |                    |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mahogany                | Ebony             | Teak               |
| 2. Sundari                 | Cactus            | Date Palm          |
| 3. Pine                    | Deodar            | Rosewood           |
| 4. Reduce                  | Conservation      | Recycle            |
| 5. Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta | Deciduous forests | Peninsular Plateau |

### III. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. A wheat field can also be called a forest.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Thorn forests are found in West Bengal.                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mountain forests are found in the higher regions of the Himalayas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The Royal Bengal Tiger is found in the evergreen forest.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Poachers kill animals lawfully.                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### IV. Complete the following sentences.

- A forest is a large area of land full of  
.....
- The trees found in the evergreen forests  
.....
- Tidal forests, also known as mangrove forests, are found  
.....



4. India is famous for its

.....

5. Though nowadays hunting has been made illegal,

.....

#### V. Answer the following questions.

1. Define a forest.
2. Briefly describe the deciduous forests. Where are they found in India?
3. Mention two ways in which forests are useful to us.
4. What are endangered animals?
5. Name some well-known national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India.

#### VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Do you think keeping animals in a zoo is a good idea?



### Activity Corner

Environmental and Civic Literacy

#### Stepping In

There is a tree just outside the boundary of your neighbour's house. Whenever it sheds its leaves, they fall inside his courtyard. Your neighbour wants to cut down the tree so that he/she does not have to clean the dry leaves. What will you do when you come to know about this? Share your views with the class.

#### Life Skills

You have read about endangered animals. Search on the Internet and find out the names of five such animals in India. Make a poster on any one of them. You can also write a small message on your poster.

#### Let's Explore

<http://www.wildkarnataka.com/>

ICT SKILLS

# 8 Agriculture and Industries in India

## Big Idea



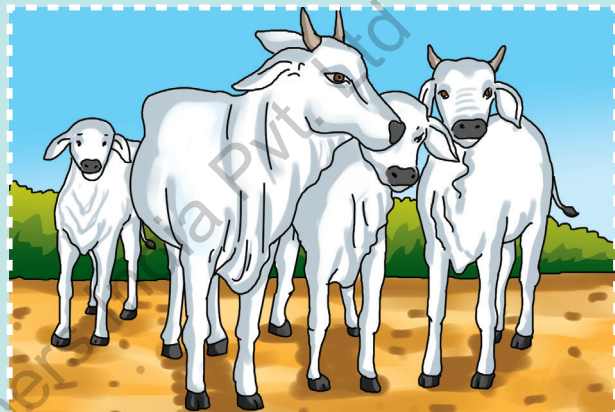
- ◆ agriculture
- ◆ types of crops
- ◆ important crops grown in India
- ◆ industries
- ◆ types of industries
- ◆ important industries in India

### Let's Get Started



Do you know where we get our food from? Thousands of farmers work on the fields to produce crops.

Do you know about industries? Almost everything around us is manufactured by one industry or the other. Furniture is made by small-scale industries.



Do you know where you get your milk from? Animals such as cows are reared for dairy production.

Look at this! Steel is being produced in a large-scale industry. We use different kinds of steel products every day.



#### ANALYTICAL SKILLS

What is your favourite food? Where does it come from—directly from the fields or it goes to a factory to get changed into your favourite food?

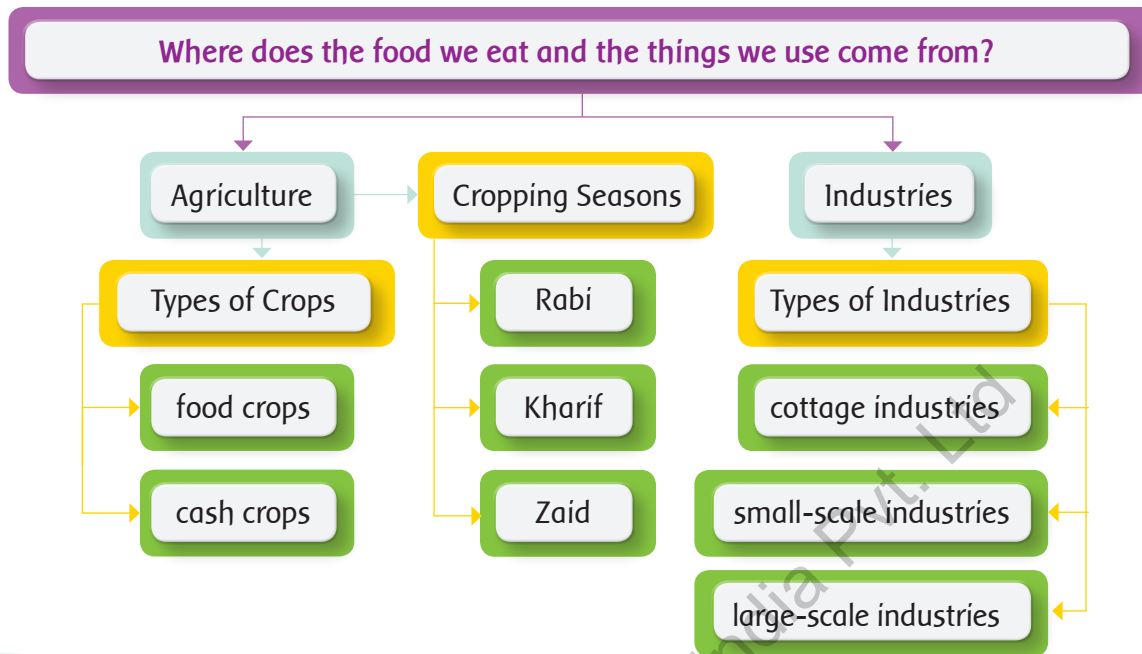
.....

.....



## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Agriculture is the practice of **farming**. It includes the process of growing crops, fruits and vegetables and the rearing of cattle and other domesticated animals. Agriculture is the main **occupation** for more than half the population of India. Different types of crops are grown in different parts of India depending on the climate, availability of water resources and the type of soil found in those regions.



Indian farmers cultivating their land

### Types of Crops

In India, two types of crops are grown. These are **food crops** and **cash crops**.



### Word to Know

**occupation:** a job or profession






## Food Crops

Crops that are grown primarily for food are called **food crops**. These are either grown for use by the farmer or to be sold in the market for cash. Rice, wheat, maize and millet are some examples of food crops. Rice and wheat are the **staple crops** of India.

SOME FOOD CROPS OF INDIA		
		
<b>Wheat</b> <b>Major States:</b> Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	<b>Rice</b> <b>Major States:</b> West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala	<b>Maize</b> <b>Major States/UT:</b> Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir

## Cash Crops

Cash crops are grown primarily for sale in the market. Some of these crops are also used as raw materials in many industries. **Tea, coffee, jute, cotton** and **rubber** are the examples of cash crops. Different parts of India grow a variety of **oilseeds** such as mustard, linseed, castor, and so on. **Spices** grown in India are famous all over the world. Pepper, cardamom, cloves, chillies and turmeric are some important spices grown in our country.

SOME CASH CROPS OF INDIA		
		
<b>Cotton</b> <b>Major States:</b> Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	<b>Sugar cane</b> <b>Major States:</b> Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	<b>Tea</b> <b>Major States:</b> Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala



### Word to Know

**staple:** an important product, especially a food, that people eat or use regularly



The branch of agriculture that deals with cultivating crops, such as fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants, is called **horticulture**. These crops are mainly grown for sale in the market.

## Cropping Seasons in India

There are mainly **three cropping seasons** in India.

Cropping Seasons	Periods of the Year	Main Crops Grown	States/UT
<b>Rabi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sowing time is from October to December.</li> <li>The harvest takes place from April to June.</li> </ul>	wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
<b>Kharif</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops are grown at the onset of monsoon.</li> <li>They are harvested from September to October.</li> </ul>	paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean	Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
<b>Zaid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The zaid cropping season is a short period that falls between rabi and kharif seasons.</li> <li>This season falls during the summer months.</li> </ul>	watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops	Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and so on



### Zoom In

### Did You Know?

#### India's Green Revolution

The **Green Revolution** refers to a large increase in crop production through the usage of modern technology in India. The Green Revolution was launched in India in the mid-1960s to ensure food security as there was shortage of food in the country. It also created awareness among farmers in India. M S Swaminathan, who played a leading role in it, is known as the 'Father of India's Green Revolution'.

The Green Revolution emphasised:

- ➡ the use of good quality and High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
- ➡ the use of technology—tractors and mechanised ploughs.
- ➡ putting more areas of land under irrigation.
- ➡ the use of fertilisers and pesticides.



MS Swaminathan

## INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

The processing of raw materials and production of goods in factories is known as **industry**. Many of the natural resources, such as agricultural products and minerals, are used as raw materials to make useful finished products with the help of tools and machines. Finished products are then sold in the market for us to buy and use them.

### Types of Industries

There are different criteria for classifying industries. On the basis of size, the kind of machines used and the number of people employed, industries in India can be classified as cottage industry, small-scale industry and large-scale industry.



*an example of cottage industry—a silk-weaving machine in a house in Assam*

### Cottage Industries

Cottage industries are very small in size. These are mostly set up by people in their own homes or in small workshops. They require very few workers and simple tools. Candles, baskets, pickles, jams, biscuits, pottery and craft items are some products made by cottage industries.



*a small scale cement brick industry*

### Small-scale Industries

The number of workers employed in small-scale industries is more than that in cottage industries. In small-scale industries, manufacturing is done in a small scale with small machines and often on the basis of fixed **investments**. Electrical and plastic goods, furniture, utensils, bicycle parts, soaps, shampoos and handloom clothes are some products of small-scale industries.



### Word to Know

**investments:** money used in a way that may earn you more money





## Large-scale Industries

Large-scale industries, as the name suggests, are big industries where thousands of people work. Huge machines are used in these industries for production in large quantities. They are largely based in developed areas as they require a huge amount of electricity and good transport system. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, shipbuilding, oil refineries and chemical industries are all large-scale industries.

Industries not only convert raw materials into finished products for us, but they also give jobs to people and help a country earn money by selling products to other countries. Thus, industries are very important for the development of any country. Locations of some of the main industries of India are given in the table below.



Oil refinery is a large-scale industry.

Industries	Locations
 Iron and Steel	Jamshedpur and Bokaro in Jharkhand, Durgapur in West Bengal, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh
 Cotton textiles	Mumbai in Maharashtra, Surat in Gujarat, Kolkata in West Bengal, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Madurai in Tamil Nadu
 Automobiles	Pune, Mumbai and Nashik in Maharashtra, Gurugram in Haryana, Chennai in Tamil Nadu



Shipbuilding

Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Kochi in Kerala, Panaji in Goa, Mumbai in Maharashtra



Electronic goods

Bengaluru in Karnataka, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

Agriculture is the practice of farming. It includes the process of growing crops, fruits and vegetables and the rearing of cattle and other domesticated animals. ☐

In India, two types of crops are grown—food crops and cash crops. ☐

Some major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, maize, cotton, sugar cane, tea and jute. ☐

There are mainly three cropping seasons in India. ☐

The processing of raw materials and production of goods in factories is known as industry. ☐

The industries in India can be classified as cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries. ☐

Some major industries in India are—iron and steel, cotton, sugar, cement, shipbuilding and leather. ☐



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

1. basket-weaving

☐

a. staple crops

2. tea

☐

b. oilseed

3. rice and wheat

☐

c. cash crop

4. linseed

☐

d. spice

5. cloves

☐

e. cottage industry



## II. Choose the correct option.



1. Crops that are grown primarily for food are called ..... crops.  
a. food                      b. cash                      c. zaid
2. Rice and ..... are the staple crops of India.  
a. cotton                      b. maize                      c. wheat
3. Cotton is not grown in .....  
a. Gujarat                      b. Jammu and Kashmir                      c. Maharashtra
4. Shipbuilding industry can be found in ..... in India.  
a. Kochi                      b. Hyderabad                      c. Surat
5. .... and baskets are few products made by cottage industries.  
a. Cars                      b. Candles                      c. Furnitures

## III. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

1. The number of workers employed in small-scale industries is more than that in cottage industries.
2. Rice is a cash crop.
3. The processing of raw materials and production of goods in factories is known as industry.
4. Cash crops are grown primarily for sale in the market.
5. Oil refinery is a large-scale industry.

## IV. Identify the given images.

VISUAL LITERACY



1.



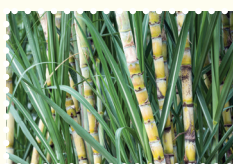
2.



3.



4.



5.



## V. Answer the following questions.

1. What is agriculture?
2. Name the states where maize is grown.
3. What are the two types of crops that are grown in India?
4. Why are industries important for us?
5. Name the important industries in India.

## VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Agriculture and industries go hand in hand. Is it good to set up industries on agricultural land?



## Activity Corner

### Activity

Have you heard about Verghese Kurien? He is known as the Milk Man of India. Find out more about him and his work. List it down in your notebook and discuss about it in your class.

### Life Skills

Machines are not only used in industries but also in agriculture. Find out about the machines used for farming in India. Make a list of them and paste their pictures on a chart paper.

### Value Check

Annapurna went to attend her cousin's wedding in Delhi. She was impressed with the variety of dishes served during the marriage ceremony. The next morning, she saw that a lot of leftover food was left in the open behind the wedding hall. In our country where millions of people sleep hungry, is it right to waste food? Suggest ways to avoid such wastage of food by performing a short skit with the help of your teacher and classmates.

### Let's Explore

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/agriculture/352715>

### RESEARCH SKILLS

### ICT SKILLS

# 9 India

## Big Idea

- ◆ location of India
- ◆ India's neighbours
- ◆ political divisions



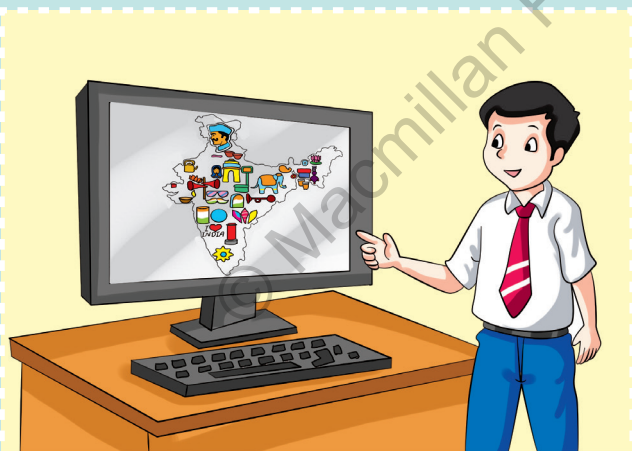
## Let's Get Started



You know India is a land of diversities! Let us look at its unique physical features!

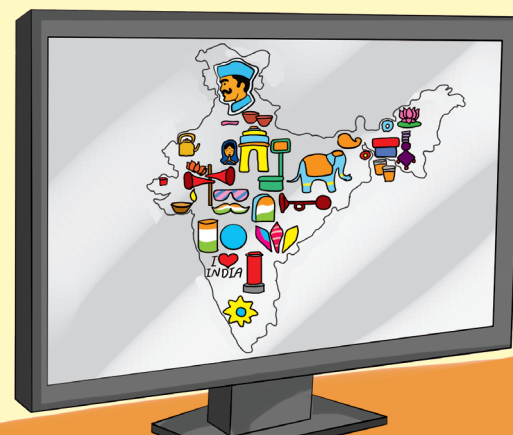


From the Himalayas in the north to the Peninsular Plateau in the south—they look so nice.



There are other maps too. Let us look at them.

*maps not to scale*



Look! This map represents the cultural diversity of India. Isn't it wonderful?

## MAP SKILLS

In which continent is India located? Name some countries that share their borders with us.

.....

.....



## We Shall Learn

### ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## LOCATION OF INDIA

India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia. It is a vast country, which stretches 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.

The mighty Himalayas form a natural boundary in the north and separate the country from the rest of Asia. The southern part of India is surrounded by three water bodies—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south.



India and its neighbours

*map not to scale*








## INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS







India shares its borders with several countries — Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west; Nepal, Bhutan and China in the north; Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to its south (see the map given in this chapter to locate these neighbouring countries). India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow channel of water.

India tries to maintain good relations with its neighbours. It trades with other countries in goods such as electronic materials, precious stones, petroleum, and so on. India sells many products such as different varieties of tea, spices and cotton to other countries as well.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS—FACT FILE			
COUNTRY	FLAG	CURRENCY	CAPITAL
Pakistan		Pakistani rupee	Islamabad
Afghanistan		Afghani	Kabul
Nepal		Nepalese rupee	Kathmandu
Bhutan		Ngultrum	Thimphu
China		Renminbi (Chinese Yuan)	Beijing



Bangladesh		Bangladeshi taka	Dhaka
Myanmar		Myanmar kyat	Nay Pyi Taw
Sri Lanka		Sri Lankan rupee	Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte
Maldives		Maldivian rufiyaa	Malé

## INDIA: POLITICAL DIVISIONS

India is a big country. It has the second largest population in the world after China.

India has **28 states** and **9 union territories** that include the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Each state and union territory has its own capital, where the seat of its government is also based.

Find out the smallest and largest states of India and write **S** and **L** against these states on the map.



political map of India showing states and union territories

States	Capitals	States	Capitals
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	15. Manipur	Imphal
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	16. Meghalaya	Shillong
3. Assam	Dispur	17. Mizoram	Aizawl
4. Bihar	Patna	18. Nagaland	Kohima
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	19. Odisha	Bhubaneswar
6. Goa	Panaji	20. Punjab	Chandigarh
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21. Rajasthan	Jaipur
8. Haryana	Chandigarh	22. Sikkim	Gangtok
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	23. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
10. Jharkhand	Ranchi	24. Telangana	Hyderabad
11. Karnataka	Bengaluru	25. Tripura	Agartala
12. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	26. Uttarakhand	Dehradun
13. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	27. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
14. Maharashtra	Mumbai	28. West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories	Capitals	Union Territories	Capitals
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	6. Ladakh	Leh
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	7. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	8. Puducherry	Puducherry
4. Daman and Diu	Daman	9. National Capital Territory of Delhi	New Delhi
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar		



## Zoom In

Telangana became the newest state of India on 2 June 2014. It was created by dividing the state of Andhra Pradesh into two.

## Did You Know?



the Charminar in Hyderabad



## Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

India is a large country with a huge population. ☐

India shares its political borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west; Nepal, Bhutan and China in the north; Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. ☐

Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to the south of India. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of water. ☐

There are 28 states and 9 union territories in India. ☐



### Let's Recall

### Exercises

#### I. Match the following.

- |               |                          |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Myanmar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. union territory       |
| 2. Maldives   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Nay Pyi Taw           |
| 3. Gujarat    | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Malé                  |
| 4. Chandigarh | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Ranchi (capital)      |
| 5. Jharkhand  | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. Gandhinagar (capital) |

#### II. Rectify the following sentences.

1. India is located in the southern part of the continent of Europe.
2. The mighty Andes form a natural boundary in the north and separate India from the rest of Asia.
3. India is separated from Maldives by a narrow channel of water.
4. India has the second largest population in the world after America.
5. India has 10 union territories that include the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

#### III. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Bangladesh is located to the east of India.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ngultrum is the currency of Bangladesh.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Puducherry is a state of India.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. There are 28 states in India.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Silvassa. | <input type="checkbox"/> |



#### IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. Where is the seat of government of a state located?
3. How many union territories are there in India?
4. What is the capital of Manipur and Assam?
5. Briefly comment on India's relations with its neighbours.

#### V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Do you think dividing India into a number of states and union territories is a good idea? Why or why not? Discuss with your parents or the class teacher.



### Activity Corner

#### Group Activity

Divide the class into eight groups. Each group will collect information and pictures of any one of the eight countries mentioned in the chapter. Write this information and paste the pictures in a scrapbook.

#### Crossword Puzzle

##### Across

3. capital of Rajasthan
6. capital of Lakshadweep

##### Down

1. capital of Uttarakhand
2. capital of Andhra Pradesh
4. capital of Arunachal Pradesh
5. capital of Sikkim

#### Let's Explore

<https://knowindia.gov.in/>

ICT SKILLS

#### Problem Solving Skills

# 10 Our Government

## Big Idea

- ◆ role of the government
- ◆ branches of the government
- ◆ levels of the government



### Let's Get Started



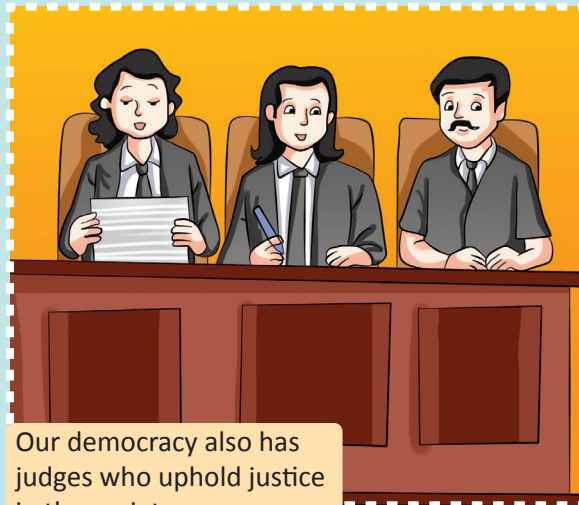
India is a land of a billion people. Every adult citizen votes here!

*illustrated map not to scale*

We vote to elect our leaders who contest elections at the national, state and local levels.



See! This is a panchayat. They work effectively in villages at the local level.



Our democracy also has judges who uphold justice in the society.

#### ANALYTICAL SKILLS

Name the current President and Prime Minister of India. Can you tell one thing that is different between them in the context of our country India?

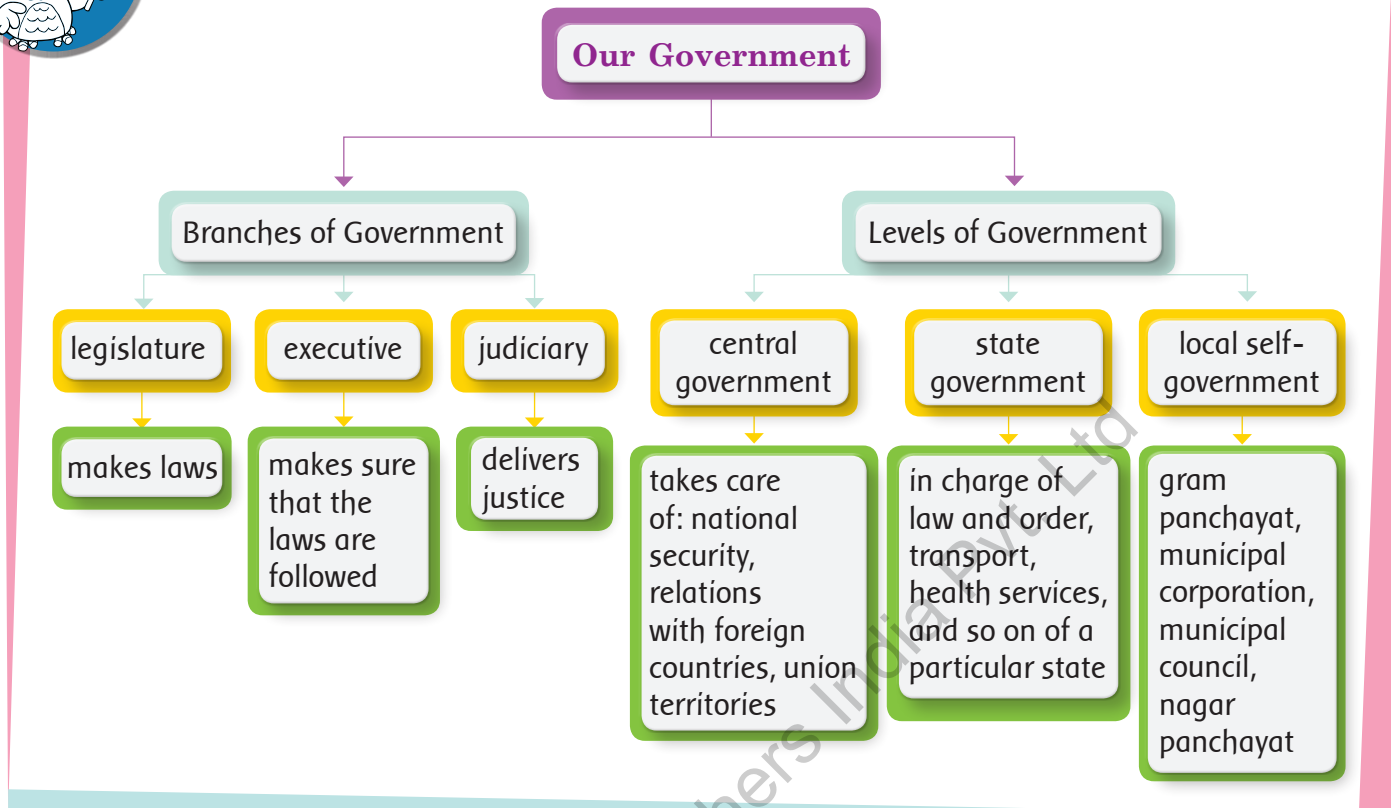
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



The government consists of a group of people who govern the country. It makes rules for the well-being of the **citizens**. The government ensures that the rules are followed throughout the country. It also works towards meeting the basic needs of the citizens.

India has a written constitution which states the laws on how the country should be governed and distributes power between the different levels of government.



*Rashtrapati Bhavan is the official home of the President of India*



### Word to Know

**citizen:** someone who has the right to live permanently in a particular country and has the right to the legal and social benefits of that country as well as legal obligations towards it

## BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT

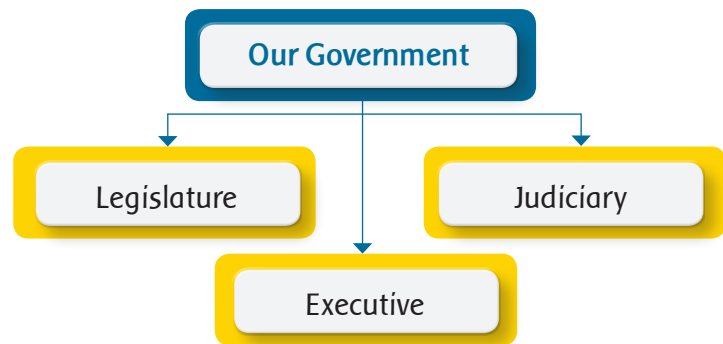


The government in India consists of **three branches**.

The **legislature** is responsible for making the laws. It consists of **representatives** elected by the people.

The **executive** is responsible for running the government and ensuring that the laws are followed by the people.

The **judiciary** is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and laws and settling any dispute between the centre and the states or between states regarding the division of powers. When people feel that the law is not effective or that the executive is not fair in doing its job, in such a case, people can go to the judiciary to seek justice as well.



inside the Parliament House during a state visit of the President of the USA



### Check Point

OBSERVATION AND ANALYTICAL SKILLS

### Revision

Look at the illustrations given below and identify the branches of the government.



.....

.....

.....



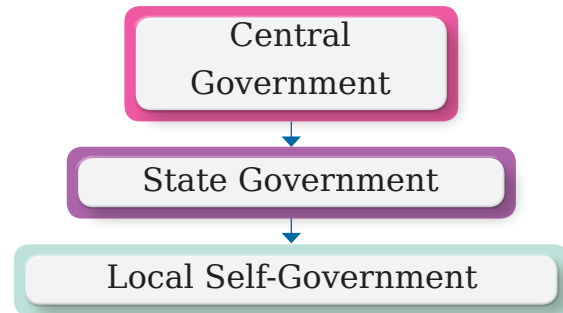
### Word to Know

**representative:** someone who has been chosen or elected by a person or group to vote, give opinions or make decisions for them



## LEVELS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India provides for governments at three levels—central government, state government and the local self-government.



### The Central Government

The government that is responsible for ruling over the whole country is known as the **central** or **union government**. The union government of India is located in New Delhi, which is also the capital of India. The union territories come under the control of the central government. The central government appoints its representatives to govern these territories. The central government looks after matters of **national** importance such as national security and relations with **foreign** countries.



*the Parliament House, seat of the central legislature*



*the Legislative Assembly located in Bengaluru, Karnataka*

### The State Government

The government of a state is known as the state government. It is located in the capital city of that state. The state government makes laws on matters related to the state. The responsibilities of the state government include maintaining law and order, transport and health services of that particular state.



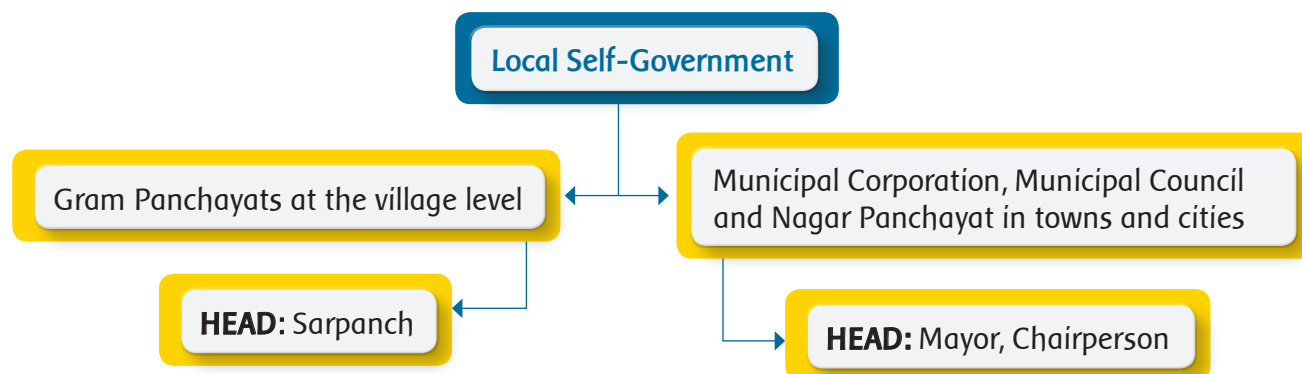
#### Words to Know

**national:** relating to the whole of a nation and not just a part of it

**foreign:** from another country or in another country



## Local Self-Government



The local self-government is the government formed by the people of a village, town or city. It takes care of the local problems and looks after the needs of the local people. At the village level, the local self-government is known as the **gram panchayat**. A gram panchayat has **members** who are chosen by the villagers. Out of these, some members are women. The head of the panchayat is known as the **sarpanch**. The various responsibilities of the panchayat are to provide clean water, make roads and run schools, health centres, hospitals, and so on. The panchayat also settles disputes in the village.

In towns and cities, the local self-government bodies include the **Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council** and **Nagar Panchayat** among others. The head of the municipal corporation is known as the **mayor**. The head of the municipal council and the nagar panchayat is known as the **chairperson**. They have similar responsibilities such as collecting garbage, providing safe drinking water and electricity, building and repairing roads and maintaining government-run schools.



*training of Panchayati Raj institutions in Haryana*



### Word to Know

**member:** someone who belongs to a club, organisation or group



## Stepping In

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CIVIC LITERACY

Life skills

Write a letter to the governing body in your town/city asking them to plant some trees in your area. Give reasons how it would be beneficial for your locality.

## Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

The government in India consists of three branches—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. ☐

The government in India functions at three levels—central, state and local. ☐

The government that is responsible for ruling over the whole country is known as the central or union government. ☐

The government of a state is known as the state government. It is located in the capital city of that state. ☐

The local government is the government formed by the people of a village, town and city. ☐

At the village level, the local self-government is known as the gram panchayat. ☐

In towns and cities, the local self-government bodies include the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat among others. ☐



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |                       |                          |                                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. central government | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. local self-government           |
| 2. state government   | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. delivers justice                |
| 3. judiciary          | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. the head of the panchayat       |
| 4. gram panchayat     | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. takes care of health services   |
| 5. sarpanch           | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. takes care of union territories |



**II. Find the new words you have learnt in this chapter in the given grid.**



Z	M	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	S	N	M
J	P	E	X	E	C	U	T	I	V	E	U
M	C	B	P	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L
B	K	F	F	O	R	E	I	G	N	R	J
W	D	X	G	R	G	M	A	Y	O	R	T
F	J	P	F	T	N	V	P	O	X	Q	O

**III. Fill in the blanks.**



1. The ..... consists of a group of people who govern the country.
2. The government is made up of ..... branches.
3. The government that is responsible for ruling over the whole country is known as the .....
4. The government of a state is called a .....
5. The head of the municipal council is known as the .....

**IV. Answer the following questions.**

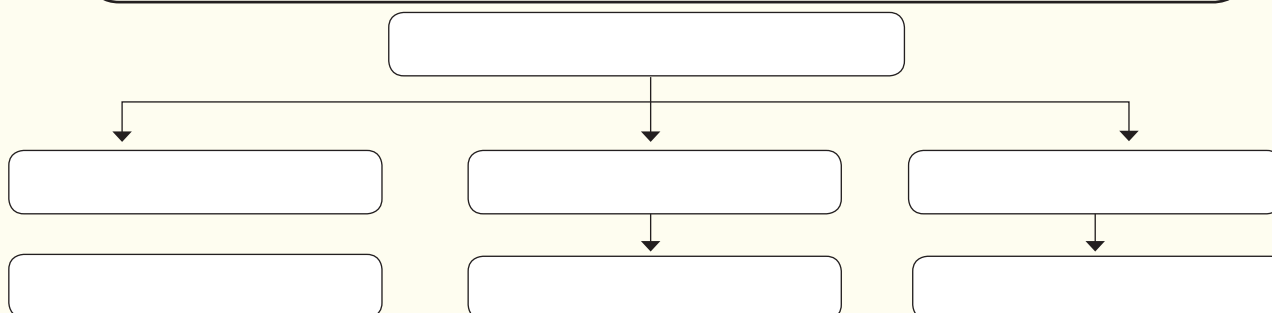


1. Name the three branches of the government.
2. Where are the central and state governments located in India?
3. What are the duties of a gram panchayat?
4. What is a municipal corporation?
5. What are the responsibilities of local self-government bodies in towns and cities?

**V. Fill in the boxes with the correct answers from the options given below.**



our government    executive    judiciary    provides justice  
legislature    makes laws    implements laws





## VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

You know that governments are elected by the people. However, many citizens do not vote regularly during elections. Having read the various important functions that different levels of governments perform, how important do you think it is for citizens to vote during elections?



### Activity Corner

Working Collaboratively

#### Make a Chart

Divide the class into groups. Each group will collect information on the governments that have been formed at the central level in the last 15 years. The chart must contain the following information:

- ➡ Time period
- ➡ Name of the President and the Prime minister during that time
- ➡ Two of the most important laws passed by the government
- ➡ Image gallery

#### Life Skills

Imagine yourself to be the sarpanch of a village panchayat. Some villagers, who do not know how to read and write, have expressed their desire to study. But they work in fields in the morning. How would you help them?

#### Let's Explore

<https://www.india.gov.in/my-government>

ICT SKILLS

# 11 Rights and Duties

## Big Idea

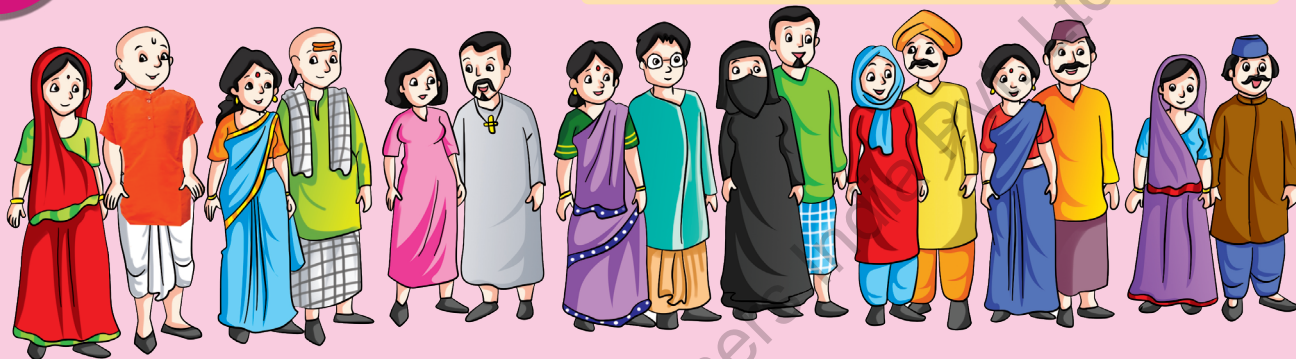


- ◆ importance of the Constitution
- ◆ Fundamental Rights
- ◆ Fundamental Duties
- ◆ Directive Principles of State Policy

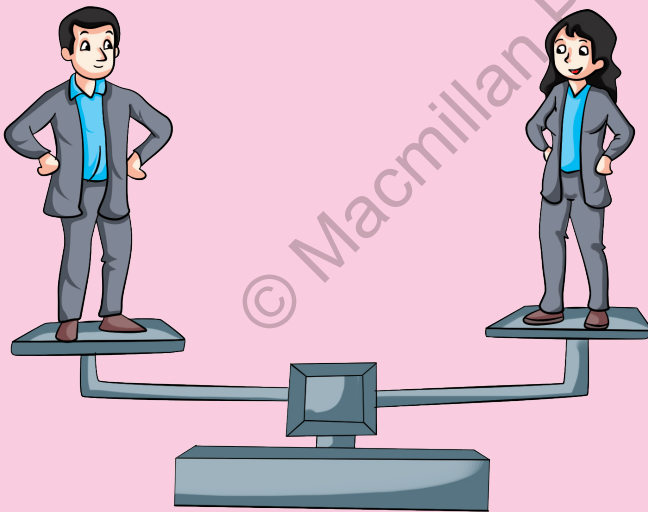


### Let's Get Started

India is a very unique country, consisting of a diverse set of people with diverse interests.



However, each citizen enjoys equal rights and is equal in the eyes of the law.



Do you know how this is possible? Indians get their rights from the Constitution. Come, let's learn more about it.



#### DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP SKILLS

Who is known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?

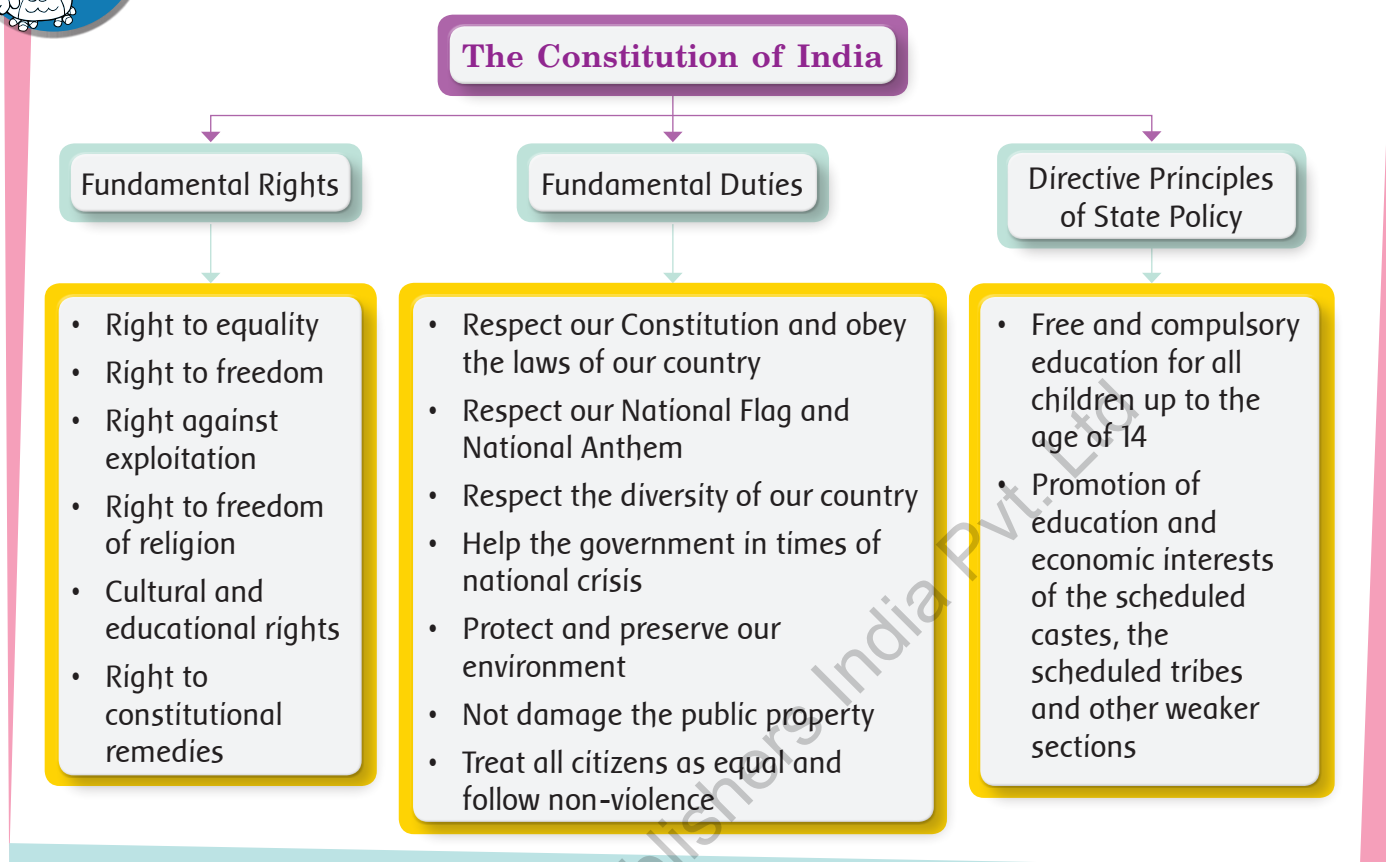
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



In many countries including India, citizens have certain rights. A government is responsible for protecting the rights of its people. Apart from this, the government also makes laws and ensures that these laws are followed by the people. The government follows a set of rules or basic principles when it makes a law. It cannot take away the basic rights of its citizens. These set of rules and principles are compiled and included in a document called the **constitution**.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Constitution of India is one of the longest written constitutions in the world. It took **two years, eleven months and seventeen days**



*Dr B R Ambedkar is known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.*

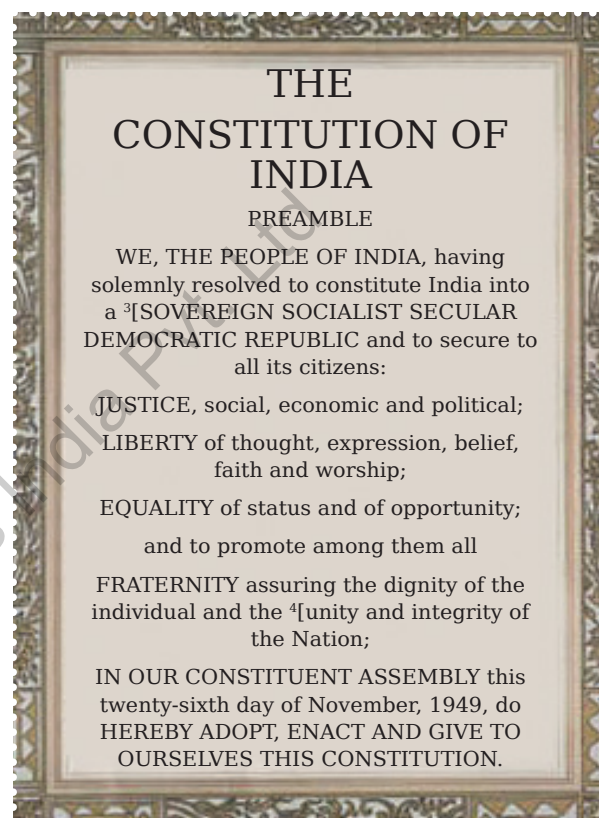


to complete the task of drafting the Constitution. Dr B R Ambedkar played a crucial role as the Chairman of the drafting committee which prepared the entire constitution. Our Constitution was adopted on **26 November 1949**, and it came into effect on **26 January 1950**. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of our country.

### Why is the Constitution Important?

The Constitution is the source of all laws and powers in the country.

- ➡ The Constitution tells us how the government is formed.
- ➡ It tells the government what it can do and what it cannot do, and prevents the government from becoming all powerful.
- ➡ The citizens of India have certain rights. They also have some duties. These rights and duties are provided by our Constitution.



*the Preamble to the Constitution of India*

### THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Fundamental Rights are the **privileges** given to every citizen by the Constitution of India. These rights are necessary to help people become better citizens. If anyone takes away these rights, citizens can go to the court for their protection.

The government also keeps in mind these rights of the citizens when it makes laws.



#### Learning Tip

These rights are fundamental because:

- ➡ The Constitution of India guarantees them.
- ➡ These rights are protected by the court.



#### Word to Know

**privilege:** a special benefit that is available only to a particular person or group

The Constitution guarantees **six Fundamental Rights** to Indian citizens:

➡ **Right to equality:** The Constitution guarantees that every citizen will be equally protected by the laws of the country. Citizens cannot be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.



➡ **Right to freedom:** Every citizen in our country is free to speak and express his or her views; free to live and travel anywhere in the country; free to practise any profession in the country.

➡ **Right against exploitation:** We cannot treat others in an unfair manner and take advantage of them. We cannot be forced to work for somebody. Children below the age of 14 years cannot be employed in factories, mines, or in houses as domestic labour.

➡ **Right to freedom of religion:** Every citizen in our country is free to practise, profess and **propagate** the religion of their choice. The Indian State has no religion of its own.

➡ **Cultural and educational rights:** India is a large country, where language and culture change from state to state. People in each state have the right to **preserve**, protect and follow their own culture. They can also set up their own schools and colleges in any part of India.



### Words to Know

**preserve:** to protect an idea, quality, practice or situation from changing or being lost

**propagate:** to spread ideas, beliefs, etc., to a lot of people

- ➡ **Right to constitutional remedies:** This right gives us the power to seek justice in a court of law if our Fundamental Rights are taken away.



## Zoom In

The Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India, which comes under the Right to Freedom. It came into force on 1 April 2010.

According to this Act, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age of 6 and 14 years.



a village school in Kovalam, Kerala

Did You Know?

## THE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Constitution of India has laid down certain Fundamental Duties for the citizens as well. Few of them are given below:

- ➡ We must respect our Constitution and obey the laws of our country.
- ➡ We must respect our National Flag and National Anthem.
- ➡ We must respect the diversity of our country.
- ➡ We must help the government in times of national crisis.
- ➡ We must protect and preserve our environment.
- ➡ We must not damage public property.
- ➡ We must treat all citizens as equal and should follow non-violence.

## Let's Talk About

CIVIC LITERACY

## Discussion

You are visiting the famous Red Fort in Delhi with your family. You notice that a group of boys are damaging the beautiful fort by writing their names on the walls and destroying the gardens while running around. Are they doing the right thing? What would you tell them? Discuss with your classmates.



## DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Constitution has laid down some guidelines for the government to govern in a better way and ensure the welfare of the citizens. These guidelines are called the **Directive Principles of State Policy**. The government must try to follow these guidelines while making laws and policies, and putting a law into practice. However, it may not be possible for the government to ensure all of these completely. Citizens cannot go to a court if the Directive Principles are not followed by the government. Some of the Directive Principles are given below.

- ➡ **Promotion** of justice on a basis of equal opportunity.
- ➡ Free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14
- ➡ Promotion of education and **economic** interests of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and other weaker sections

### Chapter Checklist

Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.

- The Constitution of India is one of the longest written constitutions in the world. ☐
- The constitution of a country tells the government what it can do and what it cannot do, and prevents the government from becoming all powerful. ☐
- The citizens of India have been given some Fundamental Rights by the Constitution. ☐
- When the Fundamental Rights are taken away, people can go to the court. ☐
- The Constitution of India has laid down certain Fundamental Duties for the citizens. ☐
- The Constitution has laid down some guidelines for the government to govern in a better way and ensure the welfare of the citizens, known as the Directive Principles of State Policy. ☐



### Words to Know

**promote:** to support or encourage something

**economic:** relating to business, industry and trade



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |                        |                          |   |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr B R Ambedkar     | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. right to freedom   |
| 2. Directive Principle | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. one of the longest written constitutions                 |
| 3. Fundamental Right   | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. respect the National Flag                                |
| 4. Indian Constitution | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution   |
| 5. Fundamental Duty    | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. provision for free and compulsory education for children |

### II. Complete the following sentences.

- The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949 and .....
- Citizens cannot be discriminated against on grounds of .....
- Children below the age of 14 years cannot be made to .....
- We must treat all citizens as equal and .....
- Citizens cannot go to a court if the .....

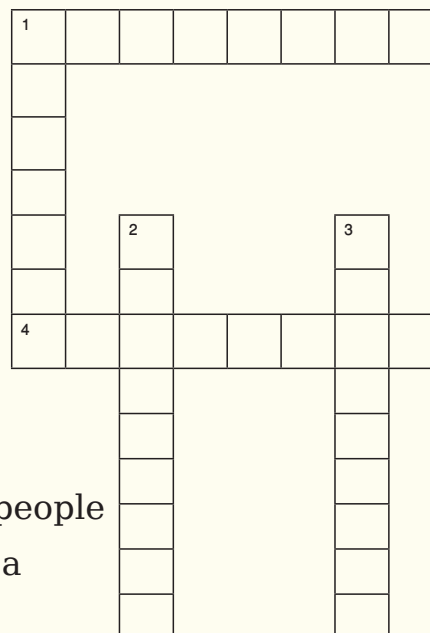
### III. Solve the given crossword puzzle with the new words you have learnt in the chapter.

#### Across

- to protect an idea, quality, practice or situation from changing or being lost
- relating to business, industry and trade

#### Down

- to support or encourage something
- to spread ideas, beliefs, etc., to a lot of people
- a special benefit that is available only to a particular person or group



#### IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a constitution?
2. State two Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
3. What do you mean by Right to Constitutional Remedies?
4. State two Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India.
5. Explain the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

#### V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Take your parents' help to collect some news headlines related to people in certain villages not being allowed to enter temples or take water from the village tank. Do you think it takes away the right to equality? Discuss with your classmates.



### Activity Corner

#### Labelling

State which Fundamental Rights have been exercised or violated in the following instances:

- ➡ St Mary's Convent is a school run in India by the Christian Missionaries.
- ➡ Ria wrote a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the new examination system.
- ➡ Somu is employed by a restaurant owner to wash the dishes. He is 12 years old.

#### Value Check

Take a tour of your neighbourhood with your father or mother. Identify 3-4 children who are working in a Dhaba, as rag pickers or beggars.

Try to talk to them and record their information in the following format:

Sl. No.	Name of the Child	Why is he/she doing this?	How I can help?
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

With the help of your teacher or parents, you can approach an NGO who can help these children to join a school.

#### Let's Explore

[https://kids.kiddle.co/Constitution\\_of\\_India](https://kids.kiddle.co/Constitution_of_India)

#### Civic Literacy and Analytical Skills

#### ICT SKILLS



# 12 Government Services

## Big Idea



- ◆ meaning of government services
- ◆ different types of government services



### Let's Get Started

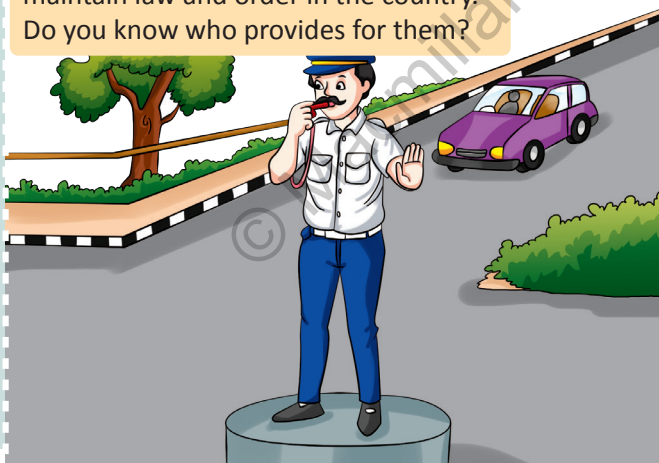
Are there metro services in your city? I am sure you have enjoyed riding the metro.



A number of new highways have been built. These roads are amazing. Have you gone on a road trip with your family yet?



The police protect us from dangers and maintain law and order in the country. Do you know who provides for them?



We enjoy all these services because of the government. Let's learn more about how the government runs the country.



#### REASONING AND ANALYTICAL SKILLS

Which of the following may be a government service — ambulances run by public hospitals or security guards working in apartments or food delivery operations by Swiggy?

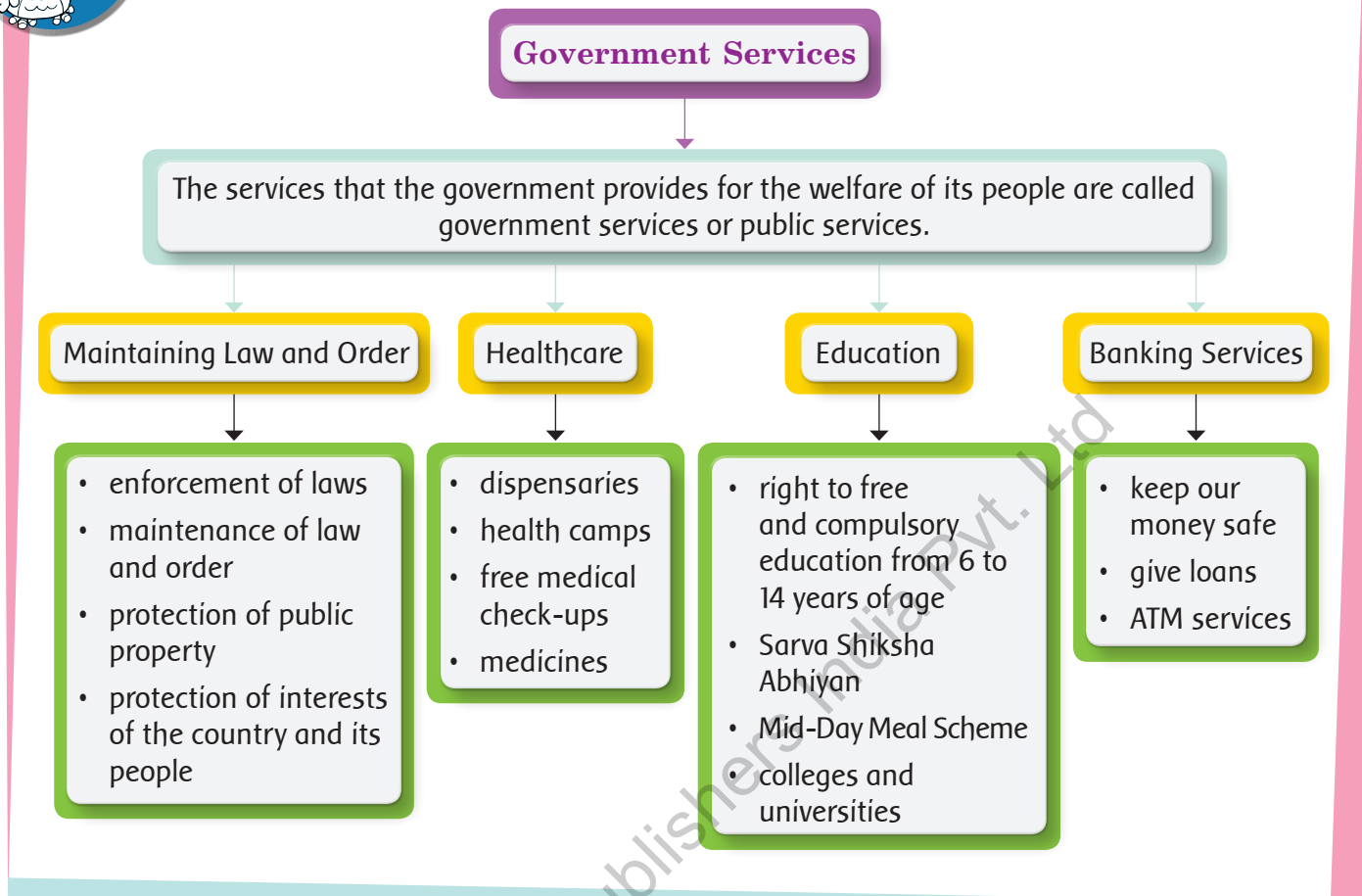
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## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



There are a number of organisations in our country such as the police, banks and post offices, hospitals, fire brigade, and so on, that help us in different ways to lead a comfortable life. Many of these organisations are run by the government. The government has separate departments that look after these organisations.

## Let's Talk About

HEALTH LITERACY

- ➡ Have you heard of a disease called polio? How is it harmful for children?
- ➡ What is the name of the drive that the government of India has undertaken to end the spread of polio?



*The government provides free polio medicines for all Indian children below the age of 5.*

## WHAT ARE GOVERNMENT SERVICES?

The services that the government provides for the **welfare** of its people are called **government services** or **public services**. These include requirements of citizens such as clean water, electricity, healthcare, protection against crime, the maintenance of law and order and so on. These services are used by every citizen living in a country. It is the responsibility of the government to ensure the availability of these services.

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The different types of government services include:

### Maintaining Law and Order

The government is responsible for the safety and security of its people. Every citizen must be protected against all kinds of danger; they must also obey the laws.

It is the duty of the police to enforce the laws of the land so that people can enjoy their rights. The police thus maintain order and peace in the country. They also protect public property. You can register a complaint in a police station in case of a theft or to report any other crime. Police stations are located in different areas of every city or town.

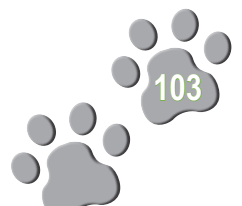


*a display of the various ranks of the Indian police and their respective uniforms at the National Police Memorial and Museum in India*



### Word to Know

**welfare:** the health and happiness of people





Apart from the police, at the time of war, our defence forces—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—protect the interests of the country and its people, especially on the borders. During the time of peace, our defence forces protect our country from any possible threat and disaster.



*the Sikh Light Infantry during the Republic Day Parade*

## Healthcare

Healthcare is one of the primary needs of people. Healthcare services are provided by the government in cities, towns and many villages. The



*Healthcare is essential for the welfare of the people.*

government also sets up dispensaries in remote areas. Special health camps are regularly organised to make people aware of the facilities being offered by the government. The doctors in these camps tell people about personal hygiene and healthy habits, and how they can prevent different diseases. Free medical checkups are done and medicines are distributed in these camps.

## Education

Education is necessary for the all-round development of citizens. The Constitution of India has given the children of 6 to 14 years of age the right to free and compulsory education. To ensure this, the government runs many schools across the country, even in remote villages.

The government has launched programmes such as the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** and the **Mid-Day Meal Scheme** to educate children and increase school enrollment and attendance from every section of the



society respectively. These programmes are especially meant to educate children from the poorer section of the society and improve the nutritional level among them.

The government also runs many colleges and universities to provide higher education to its people.

### Banking Services

Banks play an important role in citizen's lives. Citizens deposit their money in banks to keep it safe. Banks lend this money to the public as loans. In other words, people who need money for business, higher studies or for purchasing a home or a car can borrow it from the banks. Valuables belonging to the people are also kept in safe custody with the banks.

Nowadays, banks provide many other facilities such as internet banking and Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at different locations that provide money at all times.



*The State Bank of India is a government-owned banking facility.*

The government provides many other services such as the postal services and fire and emergency services. The postal system helps us to send and receive mails. The fire brigade puts out fire, rescues people from dangerous fires, carries out relief operations during disasters such as floods, earthquakes, road accidents, and so on. During natural disasters, the police and the defence forces come to the rescue of the people as well.



*The government-run schools provide free education to all children between 6 and 14 years of age.*



IMPORTANT NUMBERS			
National Emergency Number	112	Ambulance	102
Police	100	Missing Child & Women	1094
Fire	101	Childline	1098

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

The services that the government provides for the welfare of its people are called government services or public services. ☐

The government is responsible for the safety and security of its people. ☐

The government provides police, healthcare, education, banking and postal services. ☐

Healthcare services are provided by the government in cities, towns and many villages. ☐

The Constitution of India has given the children of 6 to 14 years of age the right to free and compulsory education. ☐

The government also runs many colleges and universities to provide higher education to its people. ☐

The government provides many other services such as the postal services and fire and emergency services. ☐



## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. police                | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. health services to the citizens               |
| 2. health camps          | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. educate children from all sections of society |
| 3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. maintains order and peace in the country      |
| 4. fire brigade          | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. lend money to public as loans                 |
| 5. banks                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. rescues people from dangerous fires           |





## II. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.



1. The public services are used by every citizen living in a country. ☐
2. It is the duty of the police to enforce the laws of the land so that people can enjoy their rights. ☐
3. During the time of peace, our defence forces do not protect our country from any possible threat and disaster. ☐
4. Special health camps are organised to make people aware of the facilities being offered by the government. ☐
5. The government does not run any colleges and universities to provide higher education to its people. ☐

## III. Give one or two words for the following.



1. the services that the government provides for the welfare of its people  
.....
2. the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are together called  
.....
3. the service needed for the all-round development of people  
.....
4. the place where we deposit our money to keep it safe  
.....
5. the machines at different locations that provide money at all times  
.....

## IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different types of government services?
2. How is the government responsible for the safety and security of its people?
3. Name two government programmes that promote education for children.
4. What role do banks play in our lives?
5. Which number can be dialled to call a fire brigade in case of a fire?



## V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Now you know all about the services that the government provides to the people of our country. Can you think how it can affect us if the government does not take up the responsibility of providing so many basic amenities? Do you think you would be able to lead a comfortable life?



### Activity Corner

#### Oral Communication Skills

##### Activity

Interview a government officer. Ask him/her about the nature of their work and discuss it in class. The teacher can help students prepare a questionnaire.

##### Life Skills

One night you wake up from your sleep, and through your window you see a thief entering your neighbour's house. What will you do?

##### Value Check

Nitin wants to join the Indian Army when he grows up. Do you think joining the Indian Army is a matter of pride and honour? Why?

##### Let's Explore

#### ICT SKILLS

[https://services.india.gov.in/service/search?kw=&ln=en&sort=hit\\_count%7Cdesc](https://services.india.gov.in/service/search?kw=&ln=en&sort=hit_count%7Cdesc)



# 13. EARLY CIVILISATIONS



POP-UP  
PAGES

The word **civilisation** means people living in a settled way. Planned cities, growth of language and writing, practice of trade, art and craft are some other features of a civilisation. Let us read about two such famous civilisations—the Indus Valley Civilisation and the Egyptian Civilisation.

## Indus Valley Civilisation

**Location:** north-western India and modern-day Pakistan on the banks of the river Indus

**Important buildings:** the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro, the Great Granary at Harappa

**Occupations:** farmers, artisans, craftspeople and traders

## Egyptian Civilisation

**Location:** Egypt, banks of the river Nile

**Famous kings called Pharaohs:** Khufu, Ramesses II

**Important buildings:** pyramids

**Occupations:** farmers, artists, craftspeople and **scribes**

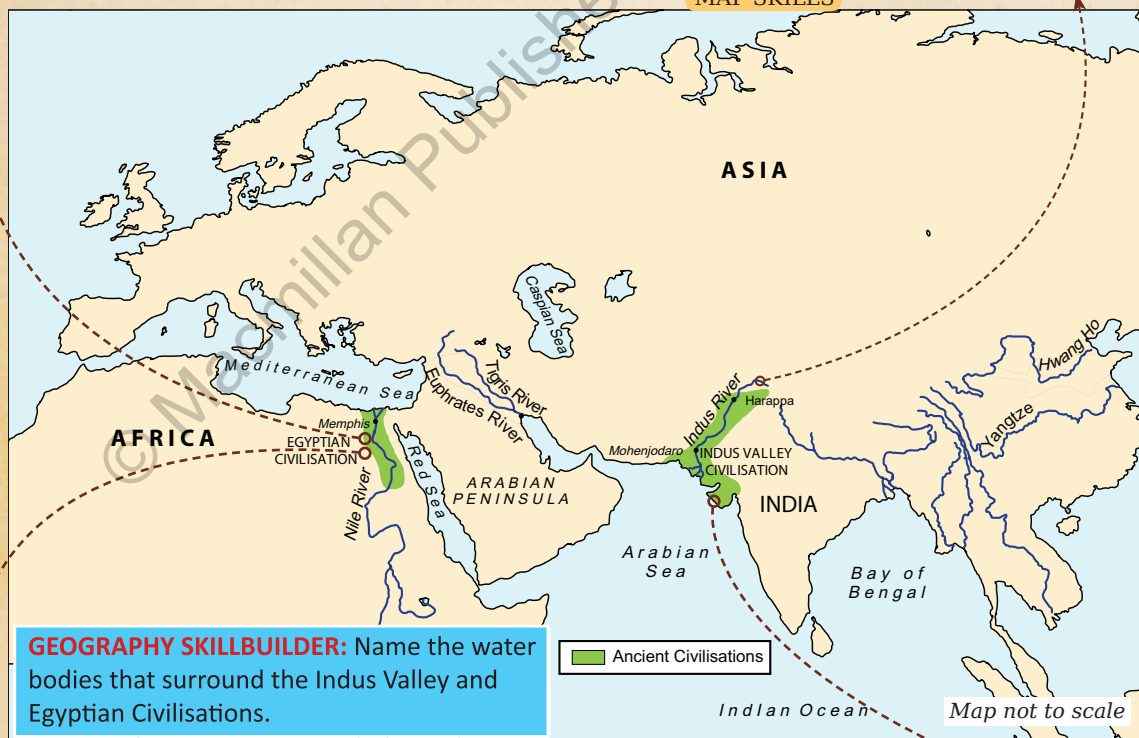


ancient statue of Sphinx and Pyramid of Khafre in Giza, Egypt



ruins of Dholavira in Gujarat, India

### MAP SKILLS



a map showing Indus Valley and Egyptian Civilisations



a picture of Pharaoh Ramesses II holding a lamp



an ancient well and probably the bathing place at the archaeological site of Harappa

### WORDS TO KNOW

**scribe:** (here) a person who made copies of written documents before printing was invented



# THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION



Thousands of years ago, along the banks of the river Indus, the **Indus Valley Civilisation** or the **Harappan Civilisation** grew. Some of the important cities of this civilisation were Harappa and Mohenjodaro (found in present day Pakistan), Kalibangan, Dholavira and Ropar (found in present day India).



the archaeological site of Mohenjodaro

## Buildings



The people of Indus Valley were known for building well-planned towns. Long, straight main roads were linked with smaller lanes in cities.



The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro had a huge tank in the centre with changing rooms all around the tank.



There were mud brick houses built around courtyards. Houses had upper and ground floors.

## Occupation

The people of the Indus Valley practised farming and grew wheat, barley and vegetables. The **Great Granary at Harappa** was a very large granary for storing grains.

Many Indus Valley people were artisans and craftspeople. Models of carts, toys and oxen have been found at most Indus Valley sites. Metals were used to make vessels, tools and other articles. Merchants traded grains, food crops, and artefacts.



terracota figurines from Harappa



### DID YOU KNOW?

Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India.

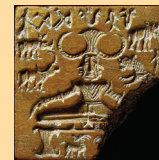
statue of the Mohenjodaro 'Priest King' found in 1927

## Seals

The **seals** found in the Indus cities tell us that the Indus people knew how to read and write. However, we have not been able to read their script.



Unicorn seal of Harappa



Pashupati seal



# THE EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION



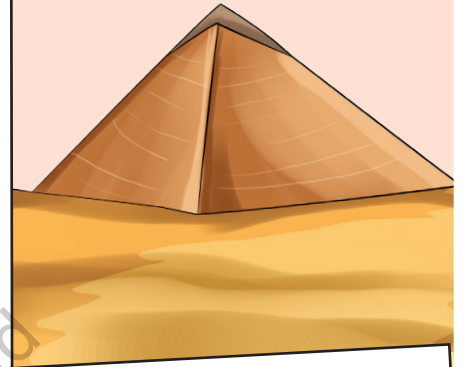
The ancient Egyptian Civilisation grew along the banks of the river Nile. Egypt is also known as the 'Gift of Nile'.



The pharaoh was the king of the Egyptians who was worshipped by the people. Few of the famous pharaohs were Khufu, Ramesses II and Tutankhamen.



The Egyptians built tombs for the pharaohs known as pyramids.



In 1880, the British archaeologist Sir William Petrie was the first to gather most accurate measurements of the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the ancient Seven Wonders of the World.



The ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses.



It is so much fun to learn about the Egyptians! I read they mummified their pharaohs after death, because they believed that they would live forever.



## DO YOU KNOW WHAT MUMMIFICATION IS?

After a pharaoh died, the body was wrapped in cotton cloth and preserved in special oils (this is known as **mummification**).

After this, it was placed in a richly decorated coffin. The coffin was then placed in a pyramid along with the pharaoh's favourite objects such as jewellery, furniture and food items.



## Buildings

The pyramids built by the Egyptians served as the final resting place of the pharaohs, who also took all their worldly possessions with them.



the Giza Complex

the famous Luxor Temple in Egypt





**DID YOU KNOW?**

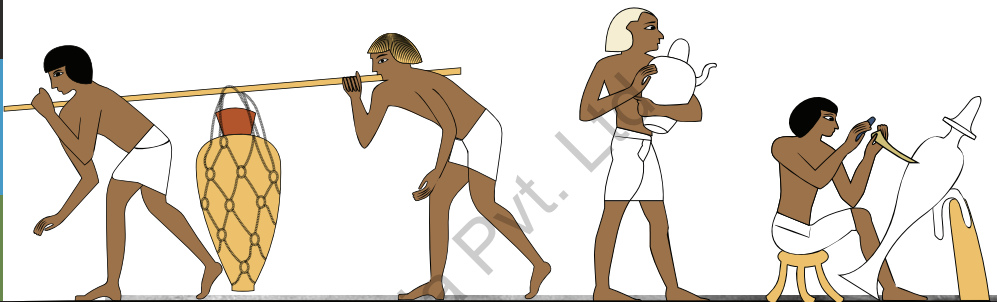
Papyrus was a plant grown along the river Nile. Once cut and dried, papyrus was used for writing. The word 'paper' comes from papyrus.

**Occupation**

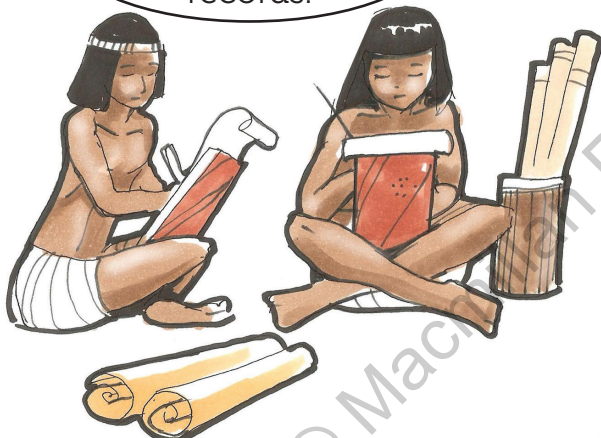


Egyptian farmers grew corn, wheat, barley and vegetables.

Artists and craftspeople in Egypt made beautiful statues and monuments.



Scribes maintained all written records.



**KNOWLEDGE BOX!**

In 1922, Howard Carter opened up the innermost shrine of King Tutankhamen's tomb near Luxor in Egypt.

**Writing**



**Hieroglyphics:** It is the ancient Egyptian writing style that uses pictures and symbols to represent sounds and words. People wrote on walls of buildings or on papyrus scrolls.



# 14. EMPIRES IN INDIA

Indian history is broadly divided into the ancient, medieval and modern periods. Let us read about two of the most important empires in Indian history—the Mauryan Empire in the ancient period and the Mughal Empire in the medieval period.

## The Mauryan Empire

The Mauryan Empire was one of the most powerful dynasties in ancient India.

Few of the greatest kings included Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka.



statue of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan Empire



The Red Fort in Delhi was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

## The Mughal Empire

The Mughal dynasty rose to power in medieval India.

The Mughals set up a large empire in India.

Greatest Mughal emperors included Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.



statue depicting King Ashoka going to the Ramagrama Stupa, Sanchi Town, India

Many great rulers have ruled over different parts of the Indian subcontinent. Ashoka and Akbar the great were the greatest emperors of the Mauryan and Mughal dynasties respectively.



Mughal Emperor Akbar



# THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

**Chandragupta Maurya was the first Mauryan king.**

He established his rule over almost the whole of north India with the help of his advisor, **Kautilya**.

The **capital** of the empire was at Pataliputra (now Patna, the present-day capital of Bihar).



illustration of Kautilya



**Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.**



This relief, found in Andhra Pradesh, is said to represent Ashoka.

**Ashoka was one of the greatest rulers of the Mauryan dynasty.**



Map not to scale

## WORDS TO KNOW

**capital:** the city that functions as the seat of government of a region or country

Ashoka fought many wars. After seeing the bloodshed caused by the war against Kalinga, he vowed to never fight wars. He became a follower of the Buddha, and devoted his life towards improving the lives of his people.



statue of Ashoka at Deer Park, Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh

The Great Stupa at Sanchi (in present-day Madhya Pradesh) was originally commissioned by Ashoka.







the Ashokan Pillar at Vaishali, Bihar

Ashoka communicated with his subjects through his **edicts**, erected in different parts of his empire. He had his instructions carved on rocks and pillars.



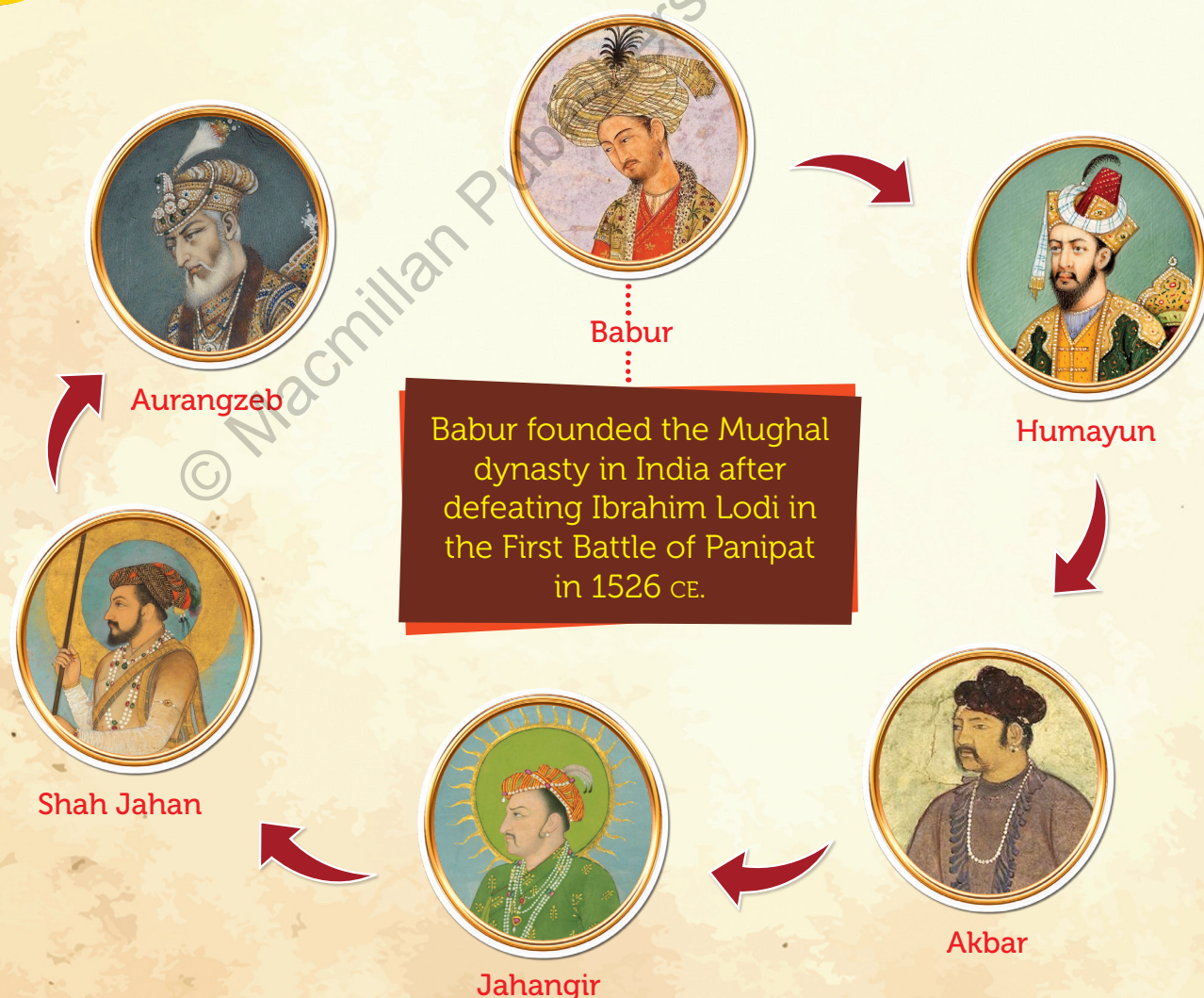
The remains of Ashoka's great Mauryan dynasty can be found in Kumhrar in Patna, Bihar.

## THE MUGHAL EMPIRE



**DID YOU KNOW?**

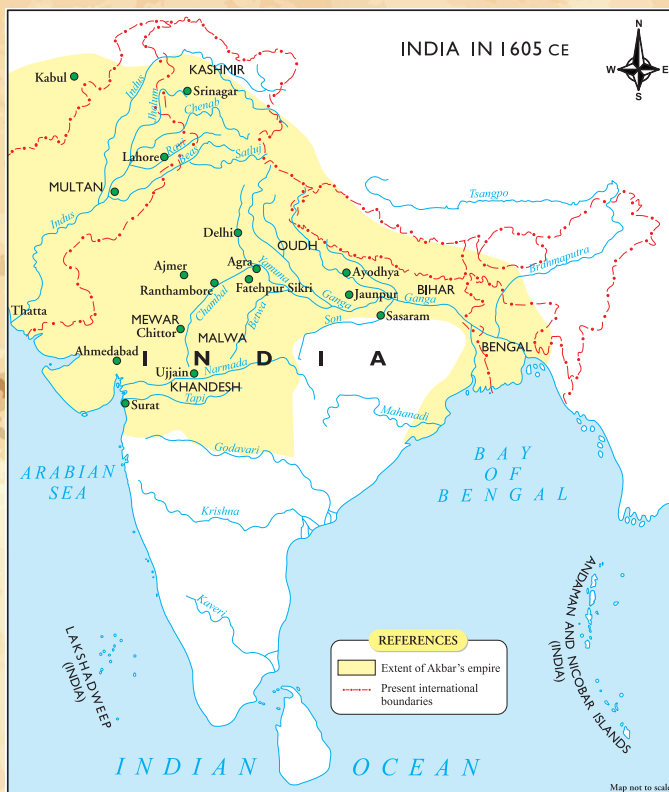
The official biographical account of Mughal Emperor Akbar's life is known as *Akbarnama*. It was written by Abu-L-Fazl.



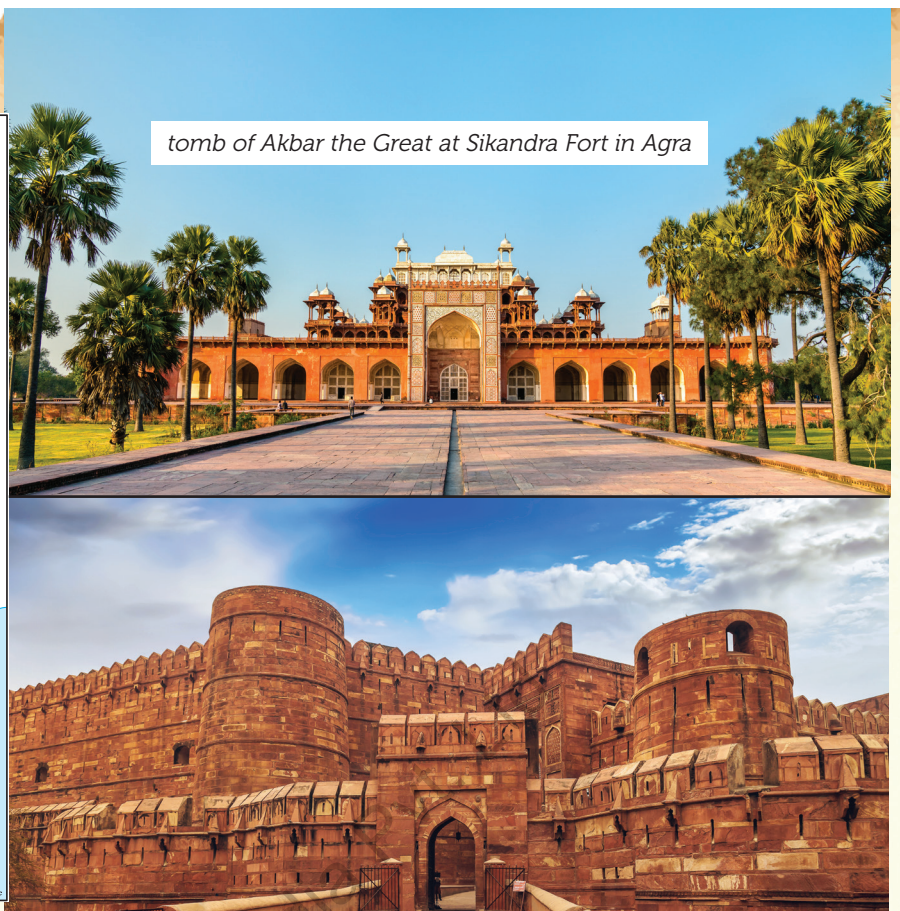
### WORDS TO KNOW

**edict:** an official order given by a person in authority





Akbar's empire in India in 1605 CE



tomb of Akbar the Great at Sikandra Fort in Agra

the famous Agra Fort built by Akbar

Akbar was the greatest emperor of the Mughal dynasty. He was 13 years of age when he came to power.

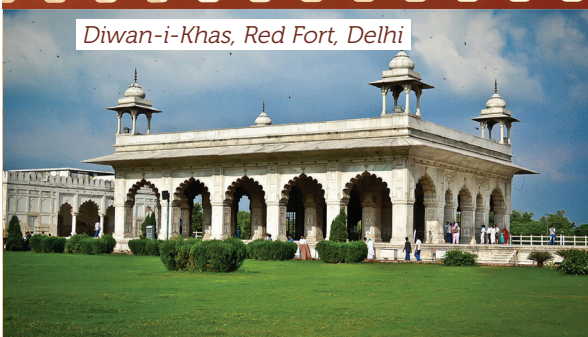
He founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, which served as his capital for some years.

Akbar extended his rule over a large part of India. He also developed good ties with many Rajput kings, which helped him in forming a strong and stable empire.

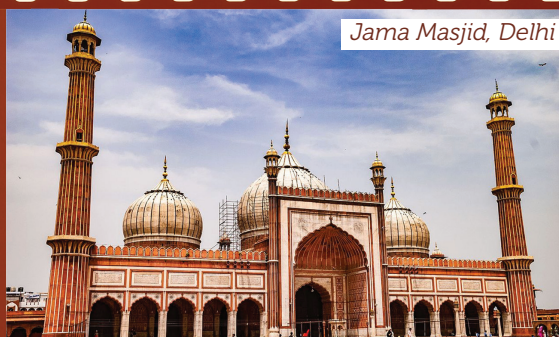
He had nine famous men in his court known as the **nine jewels** or **navaratnas**. Birbal was one of them, whose tales of wit and humour are famous till date.

Akbar did not know how to read and write, but he had a passion for knowledge, art and architecture. He treated the people of all religions with equal respect.

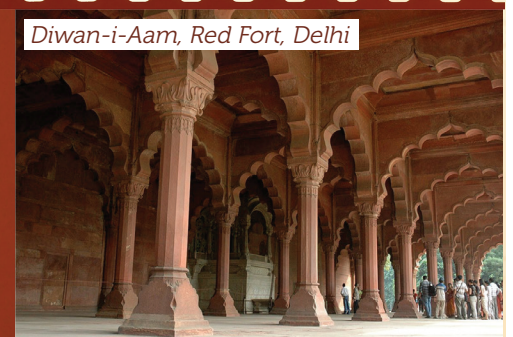
## FEW FAMOUS EXAMPLES OF MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE



Diwan-i-Khas, Red Fort, Delhi



Jama Masjid, Delhi



Diwan-i-Aam, Red Fort, Delhi





## 13—EARLY CIVILISATIONS

### Let's Recall

### Exercises

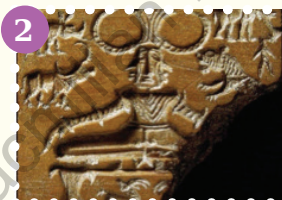
#### I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The word ..... means people living in a settled way.  
a. civilisation ☐ b. cities ☐ c. villages ☐
- The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the .....  
a. Harappan Civilisation ☐ b. Egyptian Civilisation ☐  
c. Indian Civilisation ☐
- ..... show that people of Indus Valley knew how to read and write.  
a. Seals ☐ b. Pyramids ☐ c. Artefacts ☐
- Egyptian farmers grew .....  
a. rice ☐ b. wheat ☐ c. maize ☐

#### II. Fill in the blanks.

- A large ..... for storing grains was found in Harappa.
- Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by .....
- The Egyptian Civilisation grew along the river .....
- Pyramids were built as tombs for the .....

#### III. Identify the following images.



VISUAL LITERACY

#### IV. In the table given below, write down the similarities and differences between the Harappan and Egyptian Civilisations.

Similarities	Differences

## V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

If you are given a choice to go back to the past on a time machine, which civilisation would you choose to be in—Harappan or Egyptian? Give reasons for your choice.



### Activity Corner



#### Be a Historian

Look at the seal and the hieroglyphics scroll given below. Analyse these sources of history. What do you see in both the pictures? Discuss with your elbow partner.



#### Analysing Visuals

#### Project

You can make your own stamp seal with the help of your parents or teacher. The seal can be made by mixing plaster with water and pouring it into a small container. Let the plaster dry a little, and then carve pictures on it with a fork. Once the seal is completely dry, put some ink on it. Use it to make your special mark on a piece of paper.

#### Life Skills

You have learnt that people of the Indus Valley built houses that had courtyards, bathrooms and good drainage system. What does it tell us about their lifestyle? Do the houses in cities today have all these features?

#### Let's Explore

<http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/indexlife.html>

ICT SKILLS



## 14—EMPIRES IN INDIA



### Let's Recall

### Exercises

#### I. Match the following.



- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Chandragupta Maurya | <input type="checkbox"/> a. follower of the Buddha            |
| 2. Ashoka              | <input type="checkbox"/> b. founder of the Mughal Empire      |
| 3. Babur               | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Kautilya was his advisor          |
| 4. Mughal Empire       | <input type="checkbox"/> d. <i>Navaratnas</i> at his court    |
| 5. Akbar               | <input type="checkbox"/> e. medieval period in Indian history |

#### II. Identify the following images.

VISUAL LITERACY



#### III. Choose the correct options.



- Ashoka was the grandson of ..... .
 

a. Chandragupta Maurya	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Kautilya	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Aurangzeb	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Akbar	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The capital of the Mauryan Empire was at ..... .
 

a. Panipat	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Kalinga	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Pataliputra	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Sanchi	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The fourth ruler of the Mughal dynasty was ..... .
 

a. Babur	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Humayun	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Jahangir	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Aurangzeb	<input type="checkbox"/>
- ..... was 13 years of age when he came to power.
 

a. Shah Jahan	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Ashoka	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Akbar	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Jahangir	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### IV. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.



1. Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in India.
2. After the Kalinga War, Ashoka became a follower of the Buddha.
3. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi.
4. Akbar was the founder of the Mughal dynasty.
5. Akbar treated people of all religions with equal respect.

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

#### VI. Think It Over! (HOTS)

You have read about empires and emperors in this chapter. Do you think rule by emperors is better than the democracy we enjoy today? Discuss with your classmates.



### Activity Corner

#### Activity

Find out about this image.  
What is its significance in India's history?

#### Life Skills

One day, a man came to Akbar's court with a complaint. He had bought a well from his neighbour. However, his neighbour still continued to fetch water from that well as he said that he had sold only the well and not the water in it. Read the whole story on

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8eUs0\\_jZbCE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8eUs0_jZbCE)

Find out how Birbal solved the problem. How would you have solved the problem?

#### Let's Explore

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ashoka>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Akbar>



#### Analysing Visuals

ICT SKILLS

# 15 Producing and Consuming Goods

## Big Idea



- ◆ What are goods?
- ◆ Who is a producer?
- ◆ Who is a consumer?
- ◆ What is a market?

### Let's Get Started



The apples look great. They can be sent to the market for sale now.



Here! Fresh fruits for all today. The best in the market! Got them from the best farmers in the countryside.



Hey! I feel really hungry. Let's go and have a fruit?



These apples taste amazing!



#### ANALYTICAL SKILLS

Where would you go to buy the following things: a pen, a packet of milk, a T-shirt and a mobile phone?

.....

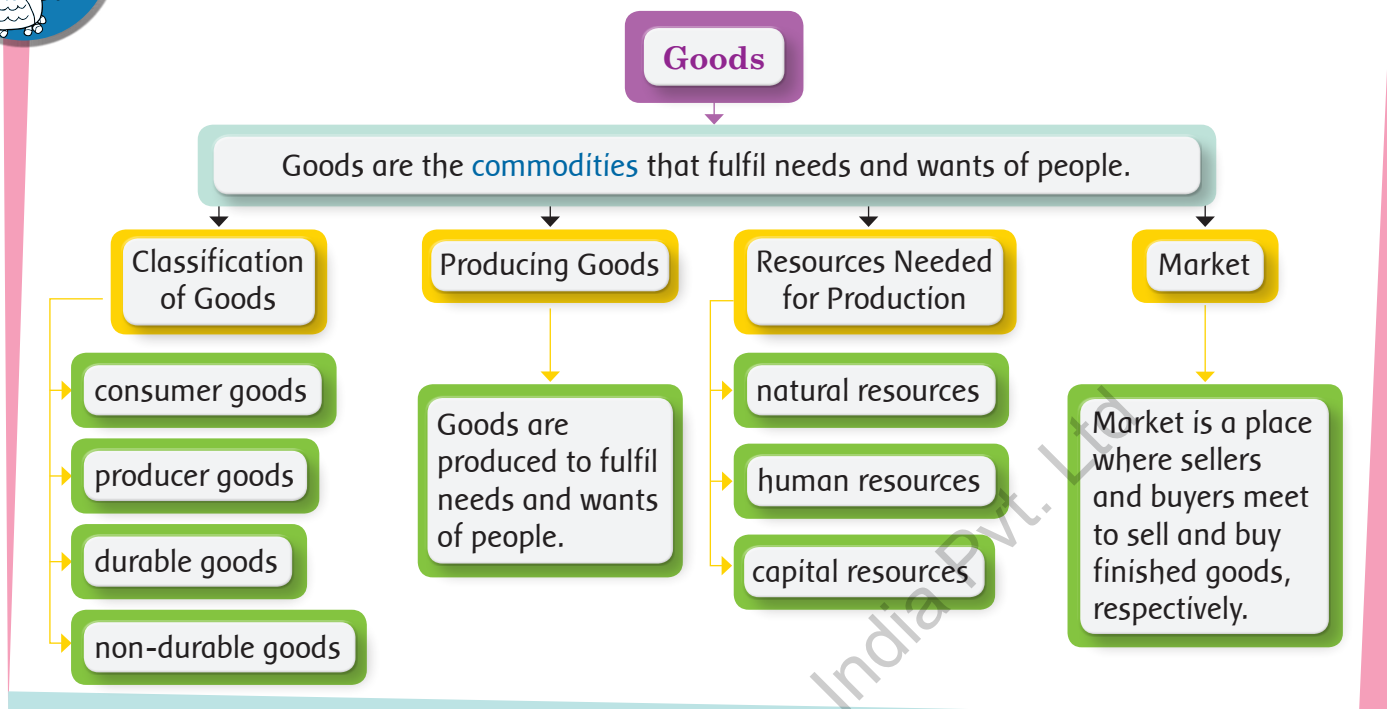
.....





## We Shall Learn

ORGANISING CONCEPTS USING GRAPHIC ORGANISERS



## WHAT ARE GOODS?

Things that people make or grow for sale are known as **goods**. Goods are commodities that fulfil needs and wants of the people. These include everything from fruits and vegetables to cars and video games.

A person who makes or grows goods is called a **producer**. A person who buys and uses goods is called a **consumer**. When you buy a cake from a baker, the baker is the producer and you become the consumer.



*A consumer can buy goods in a supermarket.*



## Word to Know

**commodity:** something that can be bought and sold, especially a basic food product or fuel

## Classification of Goods

Goods are classified in many ways.

The goods that satisfy the needs and wants of people, such as bread, pen, clothes, and so on, are known as <b>consumer goods</b> .	The goods that are made or grown to produce other goods, such as tools, machineries and raw materials, are known as <b>producer goods</b> .	The goods that can be used repeatedly are called <b>durable goods</b> . For example, television, air conditioners, cars, machines, and tools, are all durable goods.	The goods that can be used only once are called <b>non-durable goods</b> . Bread and milk are examples of non-durable goods.
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### An Extra Mile

RESEARCH SKILLS

Project

Do a survey of your house. Find out the kind of goods your family uses. Make a list of the goods and their types and share it in class.

## Producing Goods

The money paid by the consumer of goods helps producers earn money. This becomes the **income** of the producer. The same money is then used by the producers to satisfy their own needs and wants. With this money, they also buy raw materials and equipment to produce more goods.

So how does one decide what to produce? Producers must be aware of the consumer's needs and wants. For example, there are many producers who make a variety of chocolates because they know that both children and adults like chocolates, and therefore there will always be a demand for their goods.

## Resources Needed for Production of Goods

Resources for production can be placed into three groups—natural resources, human resources and capital resources.

➡ **Natural** resources are those resources that are found in and on the Earth such as water, oil and soil.



- ➡ **Human** resources are the people who work in factories, or as artisans, truck drivers, shopkeepers, teachers, doctors, and so on.
- ➡ **Capital** resources are tools, equipment, buildings, trucks, computers, desks, chairs, and so on, that are used to produce goods.

## MARKET—ITS IMPORTANCE

Market is a place where sellers and buyers meet to sell and buy finished goods, respectively. Often, producers act as sellers. A potter can come to the market in the city and sell his pots. At other times, producers sell their goods to people who, in turn, sell them in the market. A potter may sell his pots to a trader in the village, and the trader may then sell the same in the city market.



Nowadays, sellers and buyers can also sell and buy goods through the Internet.



Mobile phones are also connected to the Internet and can be used to shop online.

## Chapter Checklist

**Tick (✓) the concepts you have understood.**

Goods are the commodities that fulfil needs and wants of people. ☐

A person who makes or grows goods is called a producer. ☐

A person who buys and uses goods is called a consumer. ☐

Producers need resources, such as natural, capital and human resources to produce their goods. ☐

Market is a place where sellers and buyers meet to sell and buy goods. ☐





## Let's Recall

## Exercises

### I. Match the following.

- |                      |                          |  |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. producer          | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. good that can be used repeatedly      |
| 2. consumer          | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. goods that cannot be used repeatedly  |
| 3. durable goods     | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. buys and uses goods                   |
| 4. non-durable goods | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. a place where sellers and buyers meet |
| 5. market            | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. produces goods                        |

### II. Solve the given double puzzle.

LOGICAL THINKING

- Unscramble the letters to form the words that you read about in the chapter.
- Take the letters that appear in the boxes and unscramble them to form the final word.

LUABDRE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

PUCREORD

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MUCNEOSR

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1

CAPLIAT

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2

5

RUSCEREO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3

			K		
--	--	--	---	--	--

1

2

3

4

5

VISUAL LITERACY

### III. Study the pictures given below. Write H under human resource, N under natural resource and C under capital resource.


☐

☐

☐

☐

#### IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are goods?
2. Who is a producer?
3. Who is a consumer?
4. How does a producer decide what to produce?
5. Why is the market important?

#### V. Think It Over! (HOTS)

Imagine a situation where there is no market and people also do not know how to use the Internet. How will the producers and consumers sell and buy goods?



### Activity Corner

#### Activity



Imagine you own a mango orchard. Write a story about a day in your life at the time of harvest.

#### Life Skills



You and your friends want to donate money to a non-governmental organisation that helps the poor and the underprivileged in the neighbourhood. All of you decide to make greeting cards and sell them to raise the fund. What are the resources you would need to make the greeting cards? Where would you sell them? Describe the whole process.

#### Let's Explore

ICT SKILLS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7IPOCh1Va44>

(How is the paper we use every day made?)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iT6lQx26eHk>

(How is the honey we use every day made?)

Written Communication Skills

# TERM I: PRACTICE PAPER

Full Marks: 100

## I. Fill in the blanks.

10 X 1=10

1. The person who makes maps is called a .....
2. The colour ..... is used to show mountains on maps.
3. ...., the highest mountain peak in the world, is located in the Greater Himalayas.
4. The ..... Basin is the most densely populated region of the Northern Plains.
5. .... skin is used for making tents.
6. The periods of the year that experience different types of weather are called .....
7. .... is the main source of freshwater on Earth.
8. The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called ..... water.
9. .... are hard solid materials that form the upper layer of the Earth.
10. .... soil is very fertile and rich in humus.

## II. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

10 X 1=10

1. A globe is a small, ball-like model of the Earth.
2. A map usually has a compass rose to show the three cardinal directions.
3. The Greater Himalayan Range is permanently covered with snow.
4. The Outer Himalayan Range is the highest of the three rows of the Himalayas.
5. The total length of the Indian coastline is about 5,516.6 km.
6. The climate of a place influences the lifestyle of the people living there.
7. Drip irrigation helps in reducing the wastage of water.
8. The entire process of soil formation does not take thousands of years.
9. Copper is mainly used for electrical wiring.
10. Cutting down of trees and forests is called deforestation.

## III. Match the columns.

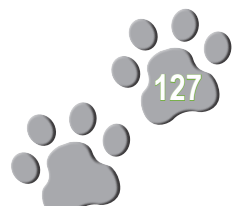
10 X 1=10

### Column A

1. large-scale maps
2. Greater Himalayas
3. Mussoorie
4. Gangaur
5. Lakshadweep Islands
6. Indira Gandhi Canal
7. black soil
8. diamond
9. Asiatic lions
10. Corbett National Park

### Column B

- ☐ a. Rajasthan
- ☐ b. northern and western parts of the Deccan plateau.
- ☐ c. Gir forests
- ☐ d. Uttarakhand
- ☐ e. the Middle Himalayas
- ☐ f. non-metallic mineral
- ☐ g. show a lot of details about a small area
- ☐ h. Himadri
- ☐ i. the Thar Desert
- ☐ j. Kavaratti





**IV. Find any five new words you have learnt in the book in the given grid.**

**10 X 1=10**

J	H	Q	L	V	V	O	G	Y	S	Q	L	P	T	M
I	R	R	I	G	A	T	I	O	N	Y	X	P	R	V
Y	Q	I	I	R	Z	D	X	C	W	W	K	E	O	C
M	F	L	S	W	Y	E	E	O	H	M	M	N	P	O
I	A	F	H	K	F	F	F	N	O	A	K	I	I	M
N	G	Y	X	U	Y	O	C	S	E	V	I	N	C	P
E	U	W	P	L	T	R	O	E	I	J	W	S	A	A
R	E	E	P	N	F	E	N	R	Y	C	S	U	L	S
A	S	A	R	Q	Q	S	I	V	I	O	G	L	C	S
L	C	T	F	L	L	T	F	A	U	R	P	A	M	G
S	S	H	B	X	O	A	E	T	Z	A	R	D	L	E
I	S	E	T	W	E	T	R	I	F	L	L	B	W	X
X	U	R	G	X	F	I	O	O	R	S	H	E	G	V
J	A	R	E	D	P	O	U	N	F	R	Q	L	P	K
D	K	O	Q	H	I	N	S	B	S	B	I	G	L	R

**V. Answer the given questions in brief.**

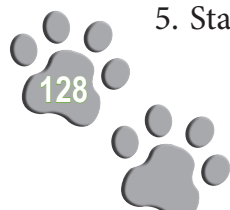
**15 X 2=30**

1. What is cartography?
2. What is a thematic map?
3. Name few important peaks on the Greater Himalayas.
4. What are the festivals celebrated in the Himalayan region?
5. What is a peninsula?
6. Name the highest waterfall in India. Where is it located?
7. What are oases?
8. Who are known as nomads or banjaras?
9. What are the important occupations of the people in the coastal regions?
10. What do you understand by the term 'weather forecast'?
11. What are renewable resources?
12. What is drip irrigation?
13. What is horticulture?
14. How is laterite soil formed?
15. What do you know about the tidal forests found in India?

**VI. Answer the given questions in detail.**

**5 X 3=15**

1. List any two uses of maps.
2. Why are the Northern Plains of India important?
3. What are the factors that have given India its unique climate?
4. What are the different ways of conserving natural resources?
5. State any three ways in which we use minerals every day.



VII. Identify the images given below.

5 X 3=15



.....



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## TERM II: PRACTICE PAPER

Full Marks: 100

### I. Fill in the blanks.

10 X 1=10

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the main occupation for more than half the population of India.
- The processing of raw materials and production of goods in factories is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- India shares its borders with \_\_\_\_\_ in the north-west.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for interpreting the Constitution of India.
- The head of the municipal corporation is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Constitution of India was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The services that the government provides for the \_\_\_\_\_ of its people are called government services.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ system helps us to send and receive mails.
- The word \_\_\_\_\_ means people living in a settled way.
- The Mughals rose to power in \_\_\_\_\_ India.

### II. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

10 X 1=10

- Crops that are grown primarily for food are called cash crops.
- The number of workers employed in small-scale industries is less than that in cottage industries.
- India has 30 states and 7 union territories.
- India has a written constitution which states the laws on how the country should be governed.
- In towns, the local self-governments are called municipal corporations.
- Children below the age of 14 years cannot be made to do dangerous work in factories, mines, or work at somebody's home as domestic labour.
- The Constitution of India is the supreme law of our country.
- Citizens can go to a court if the Directive Principles are not followed by the government.
- Healthcare services are provided by the government in cities, towns and many villages.
- The seals found in the Indus cities tell us that the Indus people knew how to read and write.

### III. Match the columns.

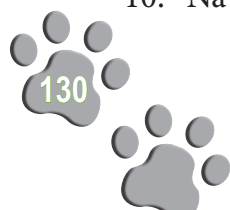
10 X 1=10

#### Column A

- pottery
- shipbuilding industry
- Renminbi
- Myanmar
- Promotion of justice on a basis of equal opportunity
- Mohenjodaro
- the Great Bath
- paper
- Ashoka
- Navaratnas

#### Column B

- ☐ R. D. Banerji
- ☐ papyrus
- ☐ Mohenjodaro
- ☐ grandson of Chandragupta Maurya
- ☐ Emperor Akbar
- ☐ China
- ☐ Visakhapatnam
- ☐ Nay Pyi Taw
- ☐ Directive Principle of State Policy
- ☐ cottage industry





#### IV. Solve the given crossword.

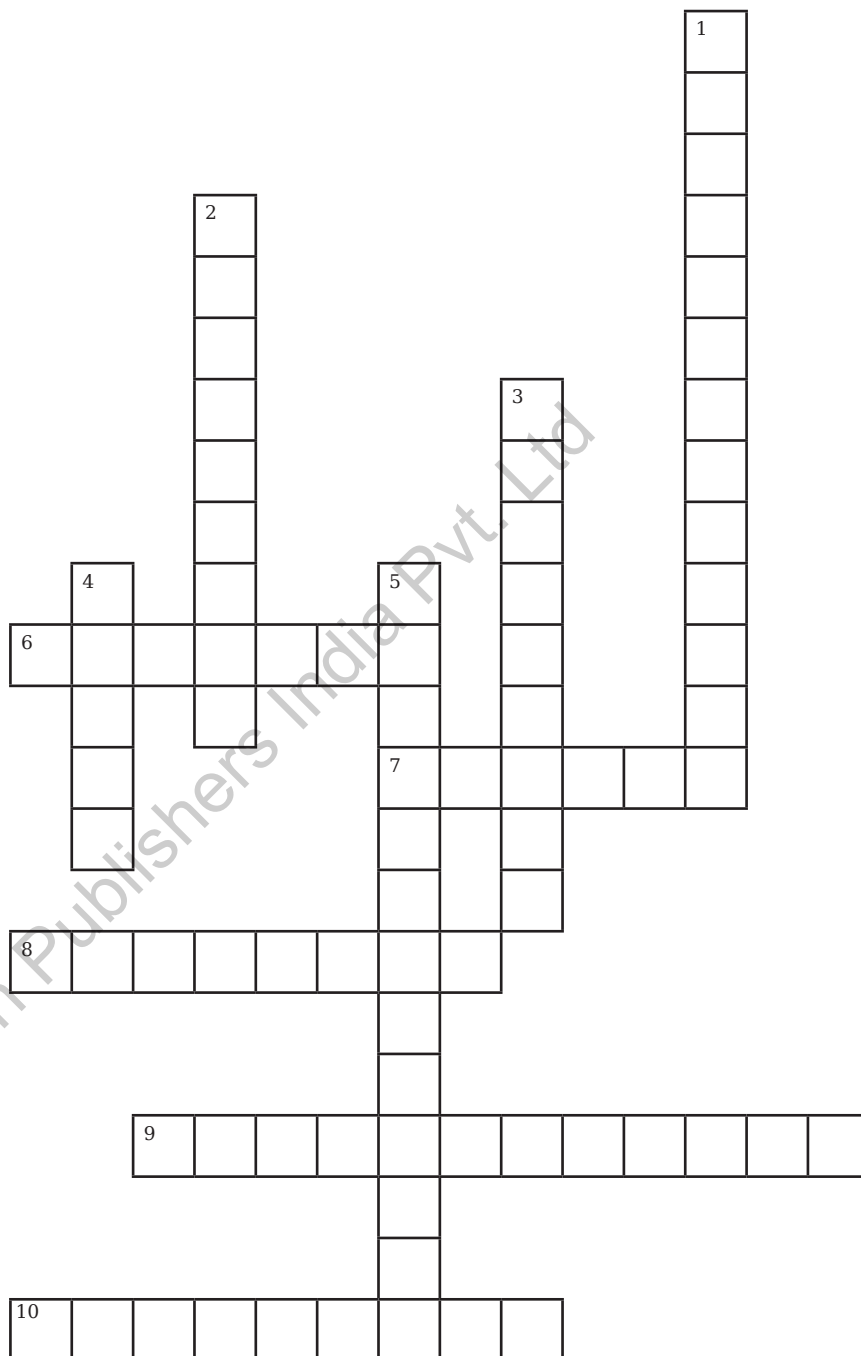
10 X 1=10

##### Across

6. after seeing the bloodshed caused by the war against this kingdom, Ashoka vowed to never fight wars
7. Ashoka communicated with his subjects through these, erected in different parts of his empire
8. currency of Bhutan
9. branch of agriculture that deals with cultivating crops, such as fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants
10. necessary for the all-round development of citizens

##### Down

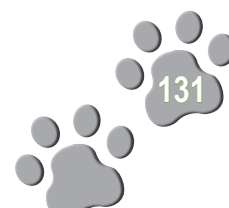
1. ancient Egyptian writing style that uses pictures and symbols to represent sounds and words
2. capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. responsible for implementing laws and running the government
4. founder of the Mughal Empire
5. Akbar founded this city near Agra, which served as his capital for some years



#### V. Answer the given questions in brief.

15 X 2=30

1. What are the staple crops of India?
2. Name some important spices grown in our country.
3. Which three water bodies surround the southern part of India?
4. What are the three levels of government found in India?
5. What is a gram panchayat? What is the head of the panchayat known as?
6. What are the responsibilities of local self-government bodies in towns and cities?



7. State any two Fundamental Duties laid down in the Constitution of India.
8. Why are the Fundamental Rights necessary?
9. Give a brief explanation of the 'Right against Exploitation'.
10. What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?
11. How does the government ensure the safety and security of its people?
12. Name any two important cities of the Harappan civilisation.
13. What is mummification?
14. Who was the first Mauryan king? Name his advisor.
15. What are durable goods?

**VI. Answer the given questions in detail.**

**5 X 3=15**

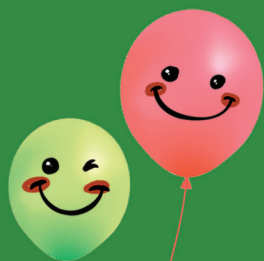
1. Describe how India shares its borders with several countries.
2. Where is the central government of India located? What are few of the functions performed by it?
3. Why is the Constitution of India important?
4. How does the government ensure the provision of education as a public service?
5. What do you know about Ashoka's life?

**VII. Identify the images given below.**

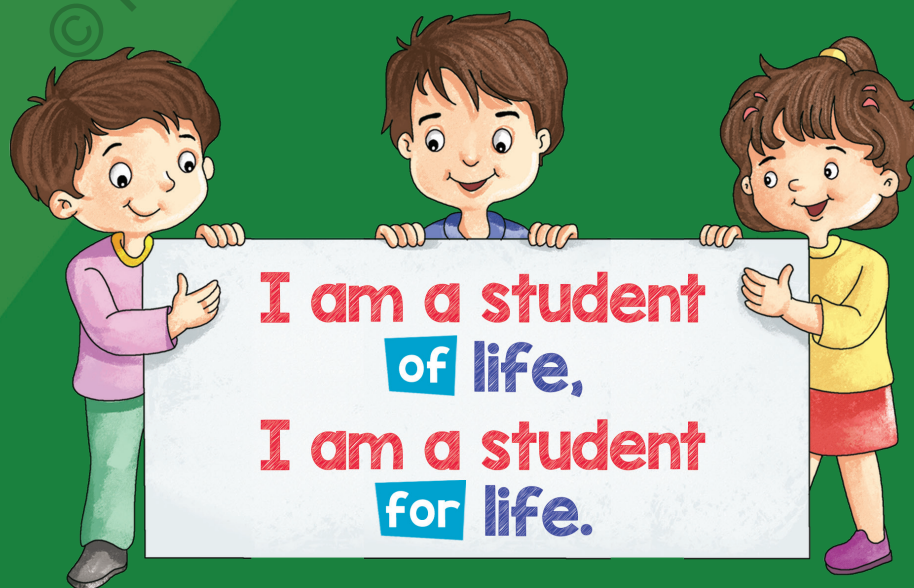
**5 X 3=15**



# I Keep Learning



I am **READY** to **LEARN**  
Anything! Anytime! Anywhere!





# I Learn by...



observing.



reading.



talking.



playing.



travelling.



doing creative activities.



helping at home.



doing things together.

**I LEARN** from my mistakes and **IMPROVE**.

## LEARNING teaches me...

discipline.

artistic skills.

team spirit.

clear thinking.

social skills.

facts about the world.

love for nature.



## LEARNING makes me...

confident.

organised.

responsible.

intelligent.

friendly.

helpful.

positive.

brave.



# LEARNING makes me **HAPPY!**

## I would like to learn...

😊 a new language.

😊 cooking.

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

## This will help me to...

😊 talk to more people.

😊 make tasty dishes.

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊

😊